REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,326—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,536 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander H. J. Guy, on SATURDAY, the 28th Sept. 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on THURSDAY, the 3rd. October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 30th September 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	350	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	510	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 409 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 5th October for LIVERPOOL direct. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer AFGHAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

THE ASIAN SPORT SHIKAR.

THE TURF, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, WHIST, CHESS, &c.

ON or about Tuesday, October 15th, will be published the first number of a NEW FORTNIGHTLY SPORTING PAPER under the above title.

As far as may be practicable, it is proposed to make it for India what *The Field*, which journal it will resemble in size and general "get-up," is for England.

Devoting its principal attention to Indian Sport in all its multiform varieties, THE TURF, SHIKAR, RIFLE SHOOTING, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, POLO, IN-DOOR AMUSEMENTS, THE DRAMA, &c., it will in addition have columns specially set apart for the Tea and Indigo planting interests, Agricultural information, the Indian Garden, and matters of general moment connected with these subjects.

Supplementary to these it will contain an "abstract and brief chronicle" of the more important events in English, American, and Australian Sport ; and being edited by a gentleman of great experience in sporting matters, assisted by contributors specially selected for their knowledge of the departments to be entrusted to them, it is believed that "THE ASIAN" will speedily become a recognised authority on all the matters with which it professes to deal.

The want of a good sporting paper in the East, which shall not only supply the news, but whose leading columns will be used in the discussion and ventilation of all questions of moment connected with sport, has been so frequently and so generally acknowledged, that its projectors confidently expect the support which they now soticit. They, on their part, pledge themselves to give the public a really high class paper, handsomely got up, carefully compiled and readable throughout, and it remains for those to whom they appeal to show them whether they are mistaken or not in supposing such a paper to be a desideratum.

Rate of subscription in advance, Rs, 16 per annum.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th Sept. Monday.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bickerdike. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE
Executors of the Will of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, deceased.

5th September, 1878.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	,, 1873 ...	£295,149
	,, 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 27th September to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WITH reference to the notice of the undersigned dated 6th instant, the date up to which Tenders for Police Clothing will be received, is hereby EXTENDED from 30th September to 31st October 1878 ; and the DATE for OPENING the same, from TUESDAY 1st October to FRIDAY 1st November 1878. The cloth to be supplied, as per sealed specimens, must be not less than 55 inches in width.

ELPH. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Poona, 20th September 1878.

नोटीस.

पोलिसांस कपडे करणे आहेत.

मध्यभागांतील सर्व दिस्त्रिक्ट पोलिसांस कपडे करावयाकारितां कापड पुरविण्याची टेंडरें पाठविण्याविषयीं कंत्राक्ट घेणारे सर्व लोकांस खालीं सहीकरणार यांजकडून तारीख ६ सप्तंबर सन१८७८ इसवीची नोटीस प्रसिद्ध करण्यांत आली आहे. त्या नोटिसींत टेंडरें पाठविण्याची आखेर तारीख ३० सप्तंबर १८७८ ही आहे तर. बदलून तारीख ३१ अक्टंबर सन १८७८ टरविली आहे ; व तसेच टेंडरें उघडण्याचा दीवस तारीख १ अक्टंबर मंगळवार हा होता तो बदलून तारीख १ नवंबर १८७८ शुक्रवार हा ठरविला आहे.

सिकेसुद नमुन्याप्रमाणें जें कापड पुरवावयाचें आहे त्याची रुंदी ५५ इंचापेक्षां कमी असूनये.

तारिख २० सप्तंबर सन १८७८. पुणे.
ELPH. P. ROBERTSON,
कमीशनर मध्य भाग.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE undersigned will be glad to treat personally with CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of a COTTON PRESS at AHMEDNUGGUR. Apply at the Office of WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT & Co., 13 Elphinstone Circle, or at my house, Mandvie Bunder. ARGUN NURSEE.

THE CALICO BALL.—SPECIAL RATES—Photographs in Ball Costume, taken by P. VUCCINO & Co. ; per dozen Cartes Rs. 10, and Rs. 18 for Cabinets.

A LADY who will shortly leave for England is willing to TAKE CHARGE of YOUNG PEOPLE on the passage Home. Highest references. Wm. WATSON and Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, who thoroughly understands the business—unexceptionable references indispensable. Apply by letter, with references and copies of testimonials, to X., care of this Office.

WANTED, a respectable MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH NURSE. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, 50, Grant Road.

TO LET IN THE FORT, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, open to the breeze, with a Drawing, Dining and two Bed-Rooms. Rent Rs. 69. Apply to K., care of this paper.

TO BE LET, a ROOM on the First Floor of No. 7, Rampart Row, now in the occupation of J. Westlake, Esq. ; entry 15th October. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE—Knight, Bevan and Sturge's well known Cement the best quality imported. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

BRANDY.—We have received another consignment of LOUIS BECHADE'S excellent Cognac. Price Rs. 18 per case of 1 dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 68 per Share, for the year ending June 30th, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE after this date.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable Broach or Bombay, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 25th September 1878.

DIARIES ! DIARIES ! DIARIES ! FOR 1879.

JUST RECEIVED the above of all sorts and sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SOCIAL SCRAPS and SATIRES by "CHILI CHUTNEE." Re. 1-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 579, 1878.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Cape of Good Hope, 8th July, 1878.

THE publication is directed of the following Notice to Mariners :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CAPE St. FRANCIS LIGHT.

Referring to a preliminary Notice by the Chief Inspector of Public Works, dated 17th July, 1877, which first appeared in the *Government Gazette* of this Colony of 20th July, 1877, and to a Government Notice No. 348 of 1878, of 29th April, 1878, which first appeared in the *Government Gazette* of 30th April, 1878, subjoined to the former, and affording further information concerning the tower and light proposed to be exhibited at Cape St. Francis ; it is now hereby notified that the light was first exhibited on the night of THURSDAY, 4th July, 1878, and will continue to be displayed, henceforward, between sunset and sunrise.

The light is a second order holophotal revolving white light flashing at intervals of twenty seconds, and is visible, in clear weather, about sixteen and three quarters miles from the deck of a vessel, fifteen feet above the sea.

The tower has been built upon a low point (Seal Point), situated one and three-quarters miles westward of Cape St. Francis, and is in Latitude 34° 12' 30" South (not 34° 22' 30", as was erroneously printed in the two former Notices above alluded to) : Longitude 24° 50' 20" East, of Greenwich.

The tower is a cylindrical stone structure, ninety-one feet high, and forms a good day mark : the focal plane is one hundred and eighteen feet above the level of high water.

CAUTION.

The following are special points of difference between this tower and light, and those at Cape Recife (45 miles to the Eastward).

The tower at Cape St. Francis is wholly white, that at Cape Recife is painted in horizontal bands alternate red and white.

The light at Cape St. Francis is revolving white, *shewing a bright flash every twenty seconds* ; that at Cape Recife is revolving white, *attaining a maximum of brightness and completing its phases once every minute.*

JOHN LAING, Commissioner,

By Order of H. E. the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 550, 1878.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope, 27th June, 1878.

THE following Correspondence, received from the Commodore Commanding, relative to the ERECTION of a BEACON at PELICAN POINT, WALWICH BAY, is hereby published for general information.

J. GORDON SPRIGG,
Colonial Secretary.

Active, in Simon's Bay, 19th June, 1878,

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c., &c., &c., Governor and High Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a report I have received from Captain Purvis, of H.M.S. Danæ, acquainting me of the results of his visit to Walwich Bay, and enclosing a Notice of a Beacon erected at Pelican Point, which I request may be made public for the guidance of trading Vessels visiting that place.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

H. M. S. Danæ, 28th May 1878.

Place and Subject of Correction.	Position : Giving Latitude and Longitude with Angles or Bearings and Distances.	Correction is required to Admiralty Charts Nos.	Correction is required to Sailing Directions (title and page.)	Correction is required to Light List (title and page.)	Correction is required to Tide Tables (page.)	Remarks. To embrace all details regarding the Correction, the Authority, whether by personal examination, from reliable information, &c.
Walfisch Bay, West Coast of Africa.—Beacon erected on Pelican Point.	Beacon is erected 25 yards inside N. W. extreme of Pelican Point. Latitude of Beacon ascertained by Meridian Altitude (.) with artificial horizon, to be 22° 53' 32" s. Longitude from Obs., Mer. distance from Cape of Good Hope, 14° 29' 30" E.*	595	Africa Pilot Part II, pp. 191, 192	....	....	The Beacon consists of a rough spar, standing 27 feet above the level of the sand, surmounted with a red ball with a black cask about 6 feet lower down ; whale's bones and old planks are lashed round its base about 8 feet high. We found, by careful Astronomical observations, that Pelican Point is about 3 miles out of its position given on the Chart ; it is also only 3 feet above high water, and, consequently, not easy to make, especially if the whether is at all misty.

* This position places the Point about 3 miles S. S. E. of its position as shown on the Admiralty Chart No. 595.

JAMES St. C. BOWER, Lieutenant,
Navigating Officer.

Approved,
J. CHILD PURVIS, Captain.

By Order of H. E. the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1878.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL............Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND............Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. Keswick (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
W. H. Forbes, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
E. R. Belilios, Esq.
H. Hoppins, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
W. Reiners, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
A. Lind, Esq., (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)
H. J. Dalrymple, Esq., (Messrs. Birley & Co.)
W. S. Young, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

Chief Manager—THOS. JACKSON, Esq.

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E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

London Manager—D. MACLEAN, Esq.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London,

Shanghai.	Hankow.
Bombay.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Saigon.
Foochow.	Amoy.
Yokohama.	New York.
Hiogo.	San Francisco.

Manila.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ! BOOKS ! ! BOOKS ! ! !

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

⁂ SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATIAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.
SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRPE ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES,
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE AND CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PLATED WARE:
Ornamental and useful Wedding Tresents.

BREAKFAST FRAMES.

"Our Country Friends."

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box in form of a Pump ; Mustard Pot in form of a Milk Pail ; Salt Cellar in form of an Ordinary Pail ; Cayenne Holder of a small space in front of Pump ....Rs. 31 Nett Cash.

A SMALL TRAY consisting Country Gate, the Pillars of Gate forming the Pepper Box and Mustard Pot : Salt Cellar in form of a Tub ; the model of a Lamb forms the handle..................Cash Rs. 45.

igar Holder.

LONDON STREET LAMP for matches, two Street Posts for lights, and racks for cigars running round from the posts, all on a small tray. ....Cash Rs. 50.

"Our Domestic Friends."

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box in form of a Bottle ; Mustard Pot in form of a Tankard ; Salt Cellar in form of a Tumbler..................Rs. 32 Nett Cash.

London Street Scenes.

A SMALL TRAY, the model of a London Shoe-black forming the handle, Pepper box and Mustard Pot two London street Posts, the Shoe-black box for holding Salt, and the Cayenne is contained in a small representation of the top of a London Coal shoot ; with model of a blacking brush for the handle of lid..................Cash Rs 55.

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box and Mustard Pot in form of Two London street Posts ; Salt Cellar a small Horse Trough, and Cayenne Holder the model of a Street Lamp..................Cash Rs. 50.

The above new and Elegant Articles are manufactured of rich Electro-Plate, of the Best Style of Workmanship and finish, and are especially suitable for Presentation.

Ordinary Breakfast Frames..................from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40. each

MUFFINEERS.—Model of Cleopatra Needle for Salt and Pepper,..................per pair Rs. 7.

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver, in velvet lined Morocco case..................The set complete Rs. 70.

The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case..................The set complete Rs. 50.

The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. The following are Net Prices for Cash Prepayment only.

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The Queen's Pattern.		The Lily and Beaded Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	per doz.	26	0	40	0	38	0
Dessert Forks	,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons	,,	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons	,,	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs	each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	,,	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	0	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles	,,	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

⁂ *The Article can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

The SPOONS *and* FORKS *may be had in* Full Sets, *and* Half Sets, *according to the following Table.*

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.	Queen's Pattern	Lily Pattern
A FULL SET, comprising :— 1 dozen Table Spoons 1 ,, Table Forks 1 ,, Dessert Spoons 1 ,, Dessert Forks 1 ,, Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Butter Knife	Rs. As. 135 0	Rs. As. 200 0	Rs. As. 185 0

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.	Queen's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
A HALF SET, comprising :— 6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Butter Knife	Rs. A 75 0	Rs. As. 115 0	Rs. As. 100 0

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HALTON & Co., Calcutta,
29, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO FANCY BALL,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

To meet the convenience of visitors from out-stations and of those who have omitted to purchase their tickets, tickets will be obtainable up to the night of the Ball from Messrs. KEMP and Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. as heretofore.

Plain Evening Dress will be admitted on payment of *double* prices only.

Volunteers appearing in uniform are requested to wear FULL DRESS.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket	Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman)	,, 12
Family ,, (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)	,, 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

AMRUT MAHAL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

ON THURSDAY, 17th October next, will be SOLD at Hunsur,
150 (more or less) Bulls and Bullocks,
150 (more or less) Cows Heifers and Calves.

The Bullocks will be wholly or partially broken to yoke.

N. B.—No commission to purchase at the sale can be undertaken by the undersigned or by any employé of the Department.

There is a first class Travellers' Bungalow at Hunsur.

By Order of the Commissary General,
C. McINROY, Major,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge Amrut Mahal.

Hunsur, August 1878.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 22.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
DEPOSIT OF STONE, EASTWARD OF HARBOUR WORKS, MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that vessels entering the Port of Madras SHOULD NOT, ON ANY ACCOUNT come inside a depth of 6½ fathoms, as STONE is being deposited considerably to the EASTWARD of the HARBOUR GROINS, and masters of vessels may unexpectedly find themselves aground, if they venture within the limits above given.

By day three buoys mark the line within which vessels must not swing. By night the lead must be the guide.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 4th September 1878.

This notice will affect the following Charts :—Madras Roadstead, No. 105, and India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 155, both published by the Indian Marine Survey Department, Calcutta ; also Admiralty Charts, Coromandel Coast, Nos. 71c & d ; India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 828 ; Bay of Bengal, No. 70a ; and Indian Ocean, No. 748b ; also Marine Survey Department and Admiralty Light lists (1878) ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 459.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 2nd October 1878, at 4 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th, To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th September 1878.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of the Company for the half year ended 30th June 1878, at the rate of RUPEES [40] FORTY per share, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on and after SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row. Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd to MONDAY the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 18th September 1878.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1879, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September 1878.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1878, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1878.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. W. G. Hall, as a Director in the room of Mr. Alexander McHinch, proceeded to Kurrachee.
3. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. H. Maxwell and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th September 1878.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th instant (both days inclusive).

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the twenty-eighth day of September 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions and to transact the following business :—

1. That the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 31st day of October 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, with limited liability, and to be called "The Nicol Mills Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 10,50,000 divided into 3,000 shares of Rs.350 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property and the business and good-will, effects, assets, rights and credits of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 844 fully paid up shares of Rs. 350 each in the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited, or distribution or allotment among the shareholders of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall for each and every share held by him at the date of the said sale receive two fully paid up shares of Rs. 350 each in the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited.

3. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the Liquidators all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay, and if only one Liquidator shall be so present by him solely.

4. That the sale, grant, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited, shall be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited, to perform or fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are and is hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the shares or share of any shareholder dissenting in manner provided by Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 from the foregoing Resolutions.

6. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this 17th day of September 1878.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 474, 1878.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope, 14th June, 1878.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined despatch from the Commodore, Commanding, Simon's Bay, with enclosures, containing Hydrographical information affecting Admiralty Charts 644 Delagoa Bay, and 646 English River.

The Charts in question are filed, for purposes of reference, in the office of the Surveyor-General, Cape Town.

J. GORDON SPRIGG,
Colonial Secretary.

Active, in Simon's Bay, 4th June, 1878.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir BARTLE FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a report from the Navigating Officer of H.M.S. Danæ, containing Hydrographical information affecting Admiralty Charts 642 Delagoa Bay, and 646 English River ; also a copy of a Memo, issued by me on the subject, for the guidance of the Officers of Her Majesty's Ships under my orders.

I have, &c.,
T. O. SULLIVAN,
Commodore.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

H. M. Ship Danæ, 31st March, 1878. No. 1.

Place and Subject of Correction.	Position, giving Latitude and Longitude with angles or bearings and distances.	Correction is required to :— Admiralty Charts. (Nos.)	Correction is required to :— Sailing Directions. (Title & Page).	Correction is required to :— Light List. (Title & Page).	Correction is required to :— Tide Tables. (Page).	Remarks.
Simon's Bay, Roman Rock Lighthouse Cape St. Francis Lighthouse	34° 10' 45" S. 18° 27' 30" E. 34° 12½' S. 24° 50' E. (approx.)	... 2084—2085 2086 & 596	African Pilot for S. & E. coasts. pp. 54 & 55.	West & South Coast of Africa, page 6. Ditto	... ...	The Longitude given in Light List is probably misprinted, as it differs 20' from the Chart. The Lighthouse on Cape St. Francis is already built on Seal Point ; it differs in form from that of Cape Recife by having square wings at the base, probably keepers' houses, otherwise both marks are very similar, and until notice is given of the erection of the St. Francis Lighthouse, it might be the cause of a stranger mistaking the Points.
S.E. Coast of Africa, Point Dunford	Coast between the parallels of 28° 40' and 29° S.	2089 & 596	Ditto, page 88.	...	...	The Coastline between the parallels of 28° 40' and 29° on the S. E. Coast of Africa, is much out of position, as placed on the Skeleton Chart, No. 2,089. Probably placed about two miles too much in shore. *Vide* accompanying tracings. The angles and bearings in support of the above statement, are submitted to the Hydrographer.
Delagoa Bay. Lightship	25° 55' 40" S. 32° 54' 30" E.	644 & 646	Ditto, page 90 to 98.	Ditto, page 8.	...	Lightship.—A Light vessel is moored in Latitude 25° 55' 15" S, and Longitude 32° 54' 30" E. She is painted Red and has two masts.
Coral Reef	25° 55' 15" S. 33° 03' 45" E.	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	Coral Reef.—A patch of live Coral has been discovered by H.M.S. Danæ to exist in Latitude 25° 55' 40" S. and Longitude 33° 03' 45" E. ; with Cape Imjack bearing S. W. by W. ¾ W. (Mag.), distance three miles. H.M.S. Danæ passed over its S.E. extreme, with five fathom least water, but half a mile or a mile further to the N. Wd. there is probably less water, as the Coral heads were showing very plain in that direction.
Shefeen and Lech Reefs	*Vide* Remarks	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	Shefeen and Lech Reefs.—These Reefs are reported to extend about a mile and a half further to the E.S.E. than is marked on the Chart, and consists of knolls of one to two fathoms, with five to seven fathoms all round them. (By E. Marrow, Lighthouse-keeper), considered reliable information.
Light on Reuben Point	50 yards inside Point	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	Light on Reuben Point.—A fixed Light (White) is displayed about fifty yards inside the Point. It is placed on a small scaffolding, and is supposed to be visible fourteen miles.

SOUTH EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

Charts No. 644 Delagoa Bay, and No. 646 English R.

Remarks by Lt. J. St. C. Bower, R.N., H.M.S. Danæ, March 1878

(All bearings are Magnetic.)

Coral Reef.—A dangerous patch of Live Coral was discovered by H.M.S. Danæ to exist in Latitude 25° 55' 40" S, and in Longitude 33° 03' 45" E, with Cape Imjack bearing S. W. by W. ¾ W., distant three miles. H.M.S. Danæ passed over its South-East extreme least water obtained from the chains five fathoms (redd. to L.W.S.Pgs.), but half a mile or a mile further to the North-West there is probably less water, as the Coral heads were showing very plain in that direction.

Injack Island can apparently be approached within a mile of its Eastern side, but a Reef was observed breaking about half a mile N.N.E. of Cape Imjack. Cape Imjack has a steep face and cannot well be mistaken ; a sand-hill marks the entrance. Imjack Hill the highest on the Island, was fixed in Latitude 25° 59' 30" S. and Longitude 33° 00' 35" E., with a height of 350 feet.

George Hill.—We entirely failed to make out this mark until across the shoals, and even then when directly opposite to it, we could merely surmise where it was.

Cutfield Hummocks.—These Hummocks could be seen from a position two miles South of Domett Shoal, the highest, a sandy one with a bushy top, being the most conspicuous.

Lightship.—A Light Vessel is moored in Latitude 25° 55' 15" S. and in Longitude 32° 54' 30" E. ; the object of her being placed in this position is to give a bearing for crossing the shoals and leading into the entrance of English River by Night or Day. She is painted red and has two masts.

Shefeen and Lech Reefs.—The Lightship-keeper, Ed. Marrow, states that these reefs extend 1½ miles further E.S.E. than is marked on the Chart, and consists of knolls of 1 to 2 fathoms, with five to seven fathoms all around them. In passing, the extreme of these reefs in the Danæ, we observed discoloured water, which agrees with the above statement. Captain Travers, of S.S. Natal, remarked that it was on one of these knolls off lying Lech Reef that the Natal probably touched on, the indifferent points prevented the ship being accurately fixed on the chart. As the Flood Tide sets strongly to the westward over these reefs, and as with the present chart there is some difficulty in fixing, a wide berth should always be given to this dangerous neighbourhood.

Shefeen Island is low and flat, consequently the extremes are difficult to make out.

Elephant Island.—This island is very much out in position, probably about a mile too far to the westward ; its position as marked on the chart will agree with no other two points.

Black Bluff.—A very good mark, being the high land about that part of Imjack Island ; it has a reddish streak on its northern and highest face, its position appears to agree fairly well with all the points except Elephant Island.

Reuben Point Light is bluff, with reddish clay cliffs immediately to the northward. A fixed white light is displayed about 50 yards inside the extreme of the point : it is placed on a small scaffolding and is supposed to be visible 14 miles, as however we noticed it showing very indifferently from the steam cutter at a distance of 5 miles, too much reliance should not be placed on it for the present.

Pier.—A wooden Pier is built 1¼ cables to the west of the Portuguese Fort, its extreme dries at low water, it is the first part of the Town that shows when rounding Reuben Point.

Variation.—In Chart No. 644, Delagoa Bay, the variation is marked as decreasing 1' annually. In Chart No. 646 English R, the variation is marked as increasing 1' annually ; this probably is a misprint.

Tides.—In H.M.'s Danæ outside the shoals we found the first of the Flood setting to the northward about 2 knots, with a strong indraught towards the channel north of Cockburn Shoal. On leaving we found the last of the Ebb setting in an opposite direction. Inside the shoals the Flood sets about 3 knots to the westward through the Channels, over Shefeen Reefs and towards English R. The Ebb sets in an opposite direction.

Directions for crossing the Shoals.—On entering, H.M.S. Danæ crossed the shoals in parallel 25 49 S., fixing her position by a bearing of C Imjack and an angle to Black Bluff, with a check to Cutfield Hummocks. The angle between C Imjack and Black Bluff was taken from the mast-head by an officer. George Hill was undistinguishable. Least soundings obtained crossing in this manner was 4 fathoms (L.W.S. Pgs.) On leaving H.M. Danæ used the channel to the north of Cockburn Shoal and south of Hope Shoal, but as this passage is narrow, the tides strong, and the points not good, it cannot be recommended until better surveyed. Coming from the southward perhaps the best and simplest course would be after passing about 1 mile to the eastward of C. Imjack, to steer north by east for 3 miles, then bring C. Imjack to bear S. ½ W., keep it on this bearing until the Light-ship bears S.W. by W. ½ W, when haul in for the Light-ship and cross the shoals, keeping the Light-ship on a bearing S.W. by W, ½ W., until within a cable of her.

Directions for English R.—After passing close to the Lightship, steer W. ½ N. until the left entrance of Shefeen Island bears N. N.W., when haul up to W. by N. ½ N. and steer to pass Reuben Point at a distance of about ½ a mile ; keep in midchannel and moor in 10 fathoms off the end of the pier. H.M.S. Danæ found the depth of water on the bar to agree with the soundings marked on the Chart (No. 646 English R.)

JAMES ST. CLAIR BOWER, Lieutenant.
Approved,
J. CHILD PURVIS, Captain.
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1878.

BUSINESS generally continues depressed both here and in the Home markets.

CONSOLS in London yesterday, according to Reuter, are still quoted at 94⅞, and French Rentes at 113¾.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday closed dull with supplies freely offered. Sales of 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats, were reported. No change in prices is telegraphed. The New York telegrams quote Middling Uplands ready at 11 cents., and for December shipment at 10⅞ cents. per lb., which in the former is a difference of ⅛ cent. per lb. in favour of buyers. The day's Receipts at the U. S. ports amount to 14,000 bales.

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester is flat. In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee is dull at a decline of 1s. per cent. in Plantation Ceylon, the quotations now being for Middling Plantation 106s., Good Ordinary Native 74s., and Mysore 81s. Rates for Cocoanut Oil are unchanged at £48-15s. for Ceylon, and £65 for Cochin. The markets for Linseed and Rapeseed at Home are quiet at previous quotations. Wheat is dull.

In the weekly quotations for Metals Reuter reports an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers, but other quotations are unchanged,—viz., Copper tile £66, Braziers £71 per ton., Yellow Metal 6d. to 6¼d. per lb., Silesian Spelter £18 per ton.

The quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper are unchanged for Four per cents. at Rs. 79, but Fours and-a-half have declined ¼, being now quoted at Rs. 83¼.

At the weekly bidding for Council Drafts in London yesterday £350,000 were offered, and allotted as follows:—£250,000 to Calcutta and £100,000 to Bombay, all in Bills. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s· 7⅞d. received 8 per cent., and on Bombay at the same rate 29 per cent. The average rate of allotment both on Calcutta and Bombay was 19·87 which is about the rate expected, and shows an advance of 3-16 and ⅛ to Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, as compared with last week's allotments. In sympathy with this advance Bar Silver is higher by ⅛ per oz, the present quotation for the Metal being 51⅞d. to 51⅝d. per oz. Encouraged probably by the satisfactory result of yesterday's sales, the increased amount of £400,000 of Council Bills is advertised by Government for sale next week, when it seems unlikely that yesterday's rates will be realized, unless the impending Afghan War affects the Money Market sufficiently to counteract the effects of holidays in Calcutta, and a dead-lock in the Export trade of Bombay.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The opening rates here this morning showed a partial advance of 1-16 in Bank Paper, there being drawers on demand at 1s. 7 15-16d., but throughout the day there have been buyers of Home Paper at our yesterday's closing quotations, but with a very small amount of Mercantile Bills offering the market closes weak with a downward tendency. The Calcutta Market is closed for holidays.

We quote as follows:—

				per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	......		1s. 7⅞d.	
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits,	3	,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents,	3	,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France,	3	,,	2·13½.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-6 on demand, and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been rather more doing in our market to-day, and sales are reported at our quotations as follows, viz:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95½, and New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅞.

SHARES.—The Market is closed for a Parsee holiday.

COTTON.—Quotations continue unchanged and are still above the level of Home rates, where the dull markets offer little inducement to shippers to operate.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—We have no change to report in either. Prices continue firm in the absence of supplies.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market is steady, and the operations in Grey Goods in the Bazaar are on the increase.

FREIGHTS.—There is little change to report. With an infinitesimal amount of cargo offering rates for Liverpool are with difficulty maintained at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	146
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	715
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	120

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	850
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	112
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain T. D. Hodges, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Lucas, Lieut. Dunsford, wife, and infant, Mrs. Abdium, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Tytler, and four Government insanes.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surgn. G. E. E. Burroughs, Mr. C. H. Gallwey, Mr. Fleming, Captain French, Surgn. Adey, three second class and 46 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Wiltshire	Ellis	Moulmein.
	Sierra Madrona	Murdock	Rangoon.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Hutton, Hodges, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.
21 Racilia (s) .... G M Wilson...... Moulmein, Sept 5.
County of Peebles ... Wm Fordyce ...... ——November 2.
Bates Family .... W Dougall ...... Bombay, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 21—Steamers Amboto, Commills, Umballa and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship British Navy. Schooner Marie.

Sept 22—Steamer Ethiopia.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURES.

Sept.
23 Africa (s) .... ——— Calcutta & N Ports.
24 P & O S Mirzapore.. ——— Calcutta.
25 Pachumba (s) .... ——— Rangoon.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Mirzapore, for Calcutta, Mr J Watson and Mr Price.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—22 casks cement clay, Mooradally Goolamally.
Italia s—5 bales sewing twine, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle s—1 case hardware, Abdoolally Abdool Cadur.
Gwalior s—6 cases perfumery, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—20 cases claret, C Bounevialle and Co.
India s—50 cases brandy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker,—1,667 cwts linseed, Punnet, and Co.
Cella s—80 bales cotton, Munmookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 625 cwts myraballams, Vurdhman Poonsee; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Oodhowjee Nathoo; 1,600½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
al Hall s—600 bags rice, Ragowjee Nuthoo; 150 bags rice; Hajee Sedick Hubib; 625 cwts myrabollams, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 1 bale wool and 66 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Khuttow; 150 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.

FOR LONDON.

Hitton s—625 cwts myrabollams, Vurrudhman Poonsee and Co, 89 cwts M of P Sheils, Jonmahamed Remtoola; 400 bags rice, Trikum Morarjee; 133 cwts coir yarn, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—700 cwts castorseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pemba s—70 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—300 bales twist; David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 33 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 85 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 29 cwts olibanum, Hurridass Toolseedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 25th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·773
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	76·4
General Direction of Wind......ESE, SSE, SSW, SSW, SW, WSW, SSE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	176
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during the month	14·89
,, ,, year	108·12

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

[Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

References from the Bombay Small Cause Court.

7665-77—Bhaee Meeya Ebrahim vs Captain J D Eaton.
21132-77—Mr Skipsey—E W Flour vs Tarrachund Goreedass—Crawford and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

2-78—Macfarlane and G—Cumulsey Premjee vs Tarrachund Goredass—Crawford and B.
742-77—Jefferson and P—Becher Akha and others vs Ruttonjee Merwanjee.
7-78—Mr H Bicknell—Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Dhondraj Vinayeck—M M Munshi.
791-77—Macfarlane and G Cassidass—Pranjeevundass and another vs Mooljee Purshotum and another Craigie—L and O.
34-78—Bhaishunker N Ebrahim—Osman vs Sha Luxumondass Withuldas—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

159-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai and another Bhaishunker N.

LONG CAUSE.

717-77—Craigie L and O—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs T G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Culloobai vs Jumnadass Manockchund and another.
In person—Hassum Cassum vs Mariambai.

LONG CAUSES.

344-78—Bhaishunker N—Nemchund Melapchund vs Janbebee and another.
354-78—In person—Moorlidhur Cutchoo vs Cootbudeen bin M &c—In person.
362-78—Jefferson and P—Ally Saheb bin Ahmed—&c, and others Sorabjee Nowrojee Mehta—In person.
356-78—Rimington H and L—Odhowjee Nuthoo vs Moorarjee Currumsey and others—Mr Turner.
370-78—In person—Guffor Vullud W vs Roolsem, woman, &c—In person.
29-78—Bhaishunker—N Luxmidass—Rowjee vs Bhanjee—Jutha and others—Rimington H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Baldock, Vety Surgn, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Rendell, Major, 20th Madras N I, from leave, to Banda.
Burroughs, Surgn, from sick leave, to Jacobabad.
French, Capt, 19th Bombay N I, from furlough, to Kurrachee.
Simmonds, Surgn, from sick leave, to Allahabad.
Baldock, Vety Surgn, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1878.

Lieut S Moores, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, has been attached temporarily to the Commissariat Department, Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel A A Bayley, R A, Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory.

Captain C W Godfrey, Staff Corps, is granted furlough for one year, from 5th Nov, in continuation of the furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, allowed him under G G O No 703 of 1877.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Colonel R A C Hunt, Infantry. Lieut-Colonel C T Haig, R E. Captain P Murray, unattached. Captain H L Nutt, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Captain C W Godfrey, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate. Captain G F Bryant, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate. Sub-Conductor T T Flood, Barrack Department, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate:—Surgeon W Nolan, M D, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that no entries shall be made in last pay certificates granted to officers proceeding on leave out of India, or retiring from the service, in regard to arrears of Indian pay and allowances due to the officer. Payments of this nature are not made at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major T G Hewlett.

The following appointment is made:—Lieut-Colonel W A Gillespie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Major Waring, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 30th instant.

Eliza, widow of the late pensioned Battery Quarter Master Sergeant C Mapp (E Brigade R H Artillery), is admitted to a monthly pension of Rs. 5-9-5 from 1st August 1878, payable at Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification, dated 12th Feb. Mr J Hughes, a Naval-trained Engineer of the Telegraph Department, is appointed Engineer Surveyor of the Port of Kurrachee, during the absence of the Chief Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer Amberwitch from that Port.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1878.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W B Ferris, Acting Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Local Infantry, performed the duties of Adjutant of the Corps, in addition to those of Second-in-Command, from 9th July.

Mr H V S FitzGerald is appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent in charge of Janjira from the date of his taken Charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date of departure of Mr H Kennedy, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, on sick leave:—Lieut T R Macpherson to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kanara District during the absence of Major McGillivray, or until further orders. Captain C D P Payne to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaladgi District during the absence of Mr H Kennedy, or until further orders. Mr H V S FitzGerald to act, until further orders as Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Kolaba District, as a temporary measure.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the absence of Mr. J W Orr, or until further orders:—Mr L A Watkins to act for Mr G H Farran as Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master. Mr F Britto to act as Deputy Registrar Mr J W Flanagan to act as Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the opening of a Medical School at Poona, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following appointments and arrangements:—

Surgeon-Major Fruce, Civil Surgeon, Poona, is appointed Superintendent and Teacher of Medicine and Therapeutics in the Poona Medical School, in addition to his present duties.

Surgeon Davidson, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, is appointed Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery in the above School, in addition to his present duties.

Assistant Surgeons Bhicajee Amroot and Shantaram Vittal are transferred from the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, for duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

On the return of Mr J G Moore, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C G Blathwayt to act as Collector and Magistrate and Registrar of the District of Kanara during the absence of Mr A R Macdonald.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months, on sick certificate.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr J L Johnston, C S, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J R Middleton, C S, on being relieved by Mr A A Borradaile of the duties of the Collector of Ahmedabad, should be transferred to do duty at Sholapur.

Mr C E G Crawford, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and 25 days from the date of his being relieved by Mr Middleton at Sholapur.

Mr Hamilton, Huzur Deputy Collector of Nasik, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to India within the period of his leave.

Mr C N Clifton, Assistant Engineer, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year.

CALENDAR FOR SEPT. & OCT., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....3rd Oct., 11h., 51·2 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 27		5 51	5 51	11 22 m ...	5 22 m 5 40 a
Sat. 28	......	5 52	5 50	0 4 m Noon.	6 5 m 6 18 a
Sun. 29	Michaelmas-Day, 15th Sunday after Trinity	5 52	5 49	0 46 m 0 39 a	6 47 m 7 0 a
Mon. 30	......	5 52	5 48	1 31 m 1 17 a	7 30 m 7 42 a
Oct. Tues. 1	English Mail expected..	5 52	5 47	2 19 m 2 0 a	8 16 m 8 29 a
Wed 2	......	5 52	5 47	3 13 m 2 45 a	9 7 m 9 19 a
Th. 3	......	5 52	5 46	4 12 m 3 46 a	10 9 m 10 23 a

NOTICE.

ALL Letters, Parcels, and Telegrams intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which would reach Government House, Guneshkind, on or before TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, should be sent to that address. Those which would reach Satara not later than the 3rd proximo should be sent to the care of the Collector at that station; and thereafter all communications should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Guneshkind, 18th September 1878.

BILLIARDS.

MR. WILLIAM COOK,
THE CHAMPION,
AND
MR. S. W. STANLEY
Will give an Exhibition Game at
TEMPLE BAR
ON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH.
GAME OF BILLIARDS 750 UP,
Mr. STANLEY receiving 180.

And the best of 9 Games of Pyramids, Mr. Stanley receiving one ball in each game.

The accommodation for seating is arranged in such a manner as to give every comfort to the audience, and a full view of the Table, and extra Punkahs are fitted up.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Numbered and Reserved Seats............Rs.	3
Unreserved Seats.............................. ,,	2
Gallery Seats..................................... ,,	1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at TEMPLE BAR.

NOTE—There will be NO REDUCTION IN PRICES during these Exhibition Games.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th inst.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GRANT—September 2nd, at Venice, of typhoid fever, Lawrence Murray, the only surviving child of Major C. Grant, Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WHITEHEAD—At Valentine Lodge, Poona, on the 26th inst., Catherine Florence, youngest daughter of the late Philip Whitehead, Esq., aged 20 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WHYTE—September 20th, at Naraingunge, Mrs. Alexander Whyte, of a son.

COOPER—September 17th, at Hissar, the wife of Civil Surgeon J. Cooper, of a daughter.

MARTIN—September 22nd, at Jounpore, N. W. P., the wife of W. T. Martin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROUGHTON—FILESE—September 18th, at the Family Chapel, Lushkur, Gwalior, by the Rev. Fr. V. Jansen, O. C., assisted by the Rev. Fr. Denis, O. C., W. B. Broughton, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 5th Foot, to Emily, eldest daughter of Major Sir Michael Filese, K.S.S.

DEATH.

POWER—September 18th, at Lahore, Louisa Bath Power.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878.

EVENTS as regards Afghanistan are still *en air*, but from the military preparations which the Government of India are making along the frontier we should judge that it has been definitely decided that the Ameer of Cabul is not to be allowed to throw an insult in the face of England with impunity and before all India. By telegram from Simla we are informed that reports have been received by Government of a serious outbreak in Seistan, the district which was the subject of arbitration in 1872-73, 3,500 troops have been ordered to reinforce the Quetta garrison, and 4,000 troops are being concentrated at Thull at the entrance of the Kurrum Valley, under General Roberts, of the Punjab Frontier Force, whilst 6,000 troops, including one horse, five field, and two garrison batteries with siege train, sappers, &c., will probably constitute the reserve at Sukkur. Negotiations are proceeding with the Khyber tribes. It is understood that no immediate hostilities are contemplated, as Government are awaiting further events. What the nature of the disturbance is in Seistan we are not informed, but inasmuch as the boundaries of that province were for many years in such an unsatisfactory state that they were a perpetual source of danger as regards the political relations of Afghanistan and Persia, it is easy to believe that Russian ingenuity in making mischief has found a new outlet. It is quite possible that in order to complicate the present state of affairs, and to cast discredit upon the arbitration which Sir Frederic Goldsmid, as the representative of the British Government, effected in 1873, Russia has stirred up Persia, in whose councils there is now little doubt she is paramount, to make strife in Seistan. What it all means is not clear, and it is to be regretted that the Government of India has not indicated the nature of the Seistan disturbances; but in the meantime there is every reason to believe that Russia and Persia are at the bottom of the mystery. Possibly among them they mean to fill the hands of the British Government with trouble, as it might be inferred by Russian diplomatists, from the fact that England once mediated between Afghanistan and Persia upon the Seistan boundary question, that she would in the event of disturbances interfere again. Should, however, the Seistan *émeute* be a spontaneous demonstration by the inhabitants against the rule of the Ameer, the fact will strengthen the hands of England by giving Shere Ali something more to think about than his open rupture with the Government of India. The fact that there is little solidarity of national sentiment in Afghanistan—at all events, in the parts remote from Kabul, where the people are ever open to rebellion—ought to be of advantage to England in any struggle with the Ameer, and for that reason we are glad to notice that diplomacy is being employed to bring the tribes of the Khyber Pass over to our side. If the present negotiations succeed, and the Khyberees throw in their lot with the Government of India, the demonstration upon Kabul for which the home papers are clamouring ought to be much facilitated; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Khyber tribes are notoriously treacherous, and even if they agree to the terms which are now being proposed to them they should never have the eye of vigilance taken off them. No man needs more watching than your true Afghan, who believes instinctively in Talleyrand's *mot* that words are only instruments for concealing intentions.

THE French are about to introduce, it is said, a certain number of rifle battalions to their army. Every army corps is to have its proper complement of rifles, and this organisation is so sensible that it is to be hoped it may be adopted in the British and Indian armies as well. The unprofessional reader may inquire what can be the advantage of special rifle battalions when all our soldiers, European and native, are armed with the rifle, and carefully trained in its use; but in point of fact it is only one soldier of many so armed and trained who deserves the name of "rifleman;" the rest will be unsuited to those circumstances of active service on which riflemen are employed. And another, and a very strong argument in favour of the French plan is, that a whole army of rifles,—which army we have now,—is liable to become unsteady in the field from being accustomed to shoot at long ranges; that, in short, the men of such an army may waste their ammunition at great distances, and, what is more, may be scattered about as riflemen just perhaps at the very moment when they are wanted by their general to charge home, and in close order, with the bayonet. The duties of skirmishing and the duties of a Line are, although it has been sought to reconcile them, totally dissimilar, and the breech-loading rifle, together with the need of an immense supply of ammunition in the field, renders the separation of the two more than ever a necessity. It was shown in the German-French War on more than one occasion that the rifle, if it gives confidence to the soldier in one sense, deprives him of confidence in another. The troops on either side—especially the French—were too much inclined to consider themselves what their arms, and their arms alone, made them, riflemen, and they consequently annoyed their commanders in two ways, first by a grievous waste of valuable ammunition, and secondly, by getting "out of hand"—again as riflemen. Curiously enough, in the Russian-Turkish War the same disposition was noticed among the artillerists who are now, with their rifled guns, as much riflemen in their own branch of the service as the infantry Line soldier is in the other.

We are not informed what special training the French propose to give their contemplated rifle battalions, but it is evident it must be more or less of a light infantry character. The *bulk* of the French infantry will, in distinction, be taught most probably to act as "heavies." To work the plan effectively all the best shots of *all* the regiments in the service should be drafted into the rifle battalions, and the linesmen would be instructed to consider themselves as still in possession of only a short range weapon, (as the Brown Bess), for all the normal circumstances of warfare. The latter, too, would be taught to act always in some formation or other, and *not* to fire at any range *as the rule*, beyond 300 yards, while the riflemen, on their side, would be made to consider themselves responsible for the protection of their army corps from the enemy's sharp-shooters, which protection they *ought* to be able to afford by good skirmishing and good shooting. A thousand practised riflemen ought to be able to cover the front of a very large body of men, and enable it to move swiftly and silently into action with not one fraction of the loss to be expected from the existing system of loose formations and indiscriminate sharp-shooting. Any person who has witnessed the "new attack" of the British drill book as practised by an Indian brigade on parade, must have reflected with astonishment on the eventualities of the same manœuvres occurring in action. But first let us attempt to describe what he would see on the parade. He would notice first a long pretty straight line of men in glaring scarlet, or still more glaring white, firing at random a brisk fusilade. These, he would be told, were the coverers of the force, and they would be composed of good and bad shots indiscriminately. An enemy's rifle battalion would speedily play havoc with them. Neither their mixed duties of linesmen and riflemen, their dress, or their shooting could tend to preserve them for any time from such a fate. But who comes next in a series of "rushes?" This is another line in support of the first. Every "rush" of thirty yards or so from one standing-point to another is clear exposure. The enemy's riflemen, skilled in running shots, ought to find an easy mark in these "rushing," purposeless loose-formation men. So would the enemy's artillery. Last, and in rear of all, the astonished spectator sees regiments formed in square, and against cavalry who are supposed to be charging from the four quarters of the compass all at once! A bugle, many bugles sound, which the troops, unaccustomed to light infantry duties, hardly understand. There is confusion which an enemy might turn into a disaster; then, and after fatal delay, the so-called "coverers" are made to understand that they are to drop the character of riflemen for the nonce and to return to their more accustomed *role* of "heavies." Now a great deal, if not all of this melancholy absurdity, could be removed by the alternative of rifle battalion, and a Line as steady and as swift as the "thin red line" of the Brown Bess era. If the various branches knew their proper duties, and "froze" to them, all would be well. The rifles would do the covering and skirmishing parts of an advance, the rest of the infantry the attack in force, and there would be no changing of riflemen into heavies, of heavies into riflemen, and of consequent confusion, fusilading and smoke as there is at present. In short, there would be order instead of *disorder*, and an immense saving of human life.

But the unprofessional reader may again observe—"Admitting the value of a proportion of trained riflemen, have we not got rifle battalions already, with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in command of one of them?" Quite true, and doubtless the 60th and Rifle Brigade would be found of great value on service, though their organisation and numbers is very different from what is here suggested. In the first place, the British Rifle Corps do *not* contain only the best shots (the marksmen) *of the whole army*, and in the second, neither their strength nor their number is sufficient for the purposes wanted of them. Nor would they be available. They are scattered all over the globe, when they *ought* to be, on the French system, attached to *corps d'armee*. Their dress also nice, as it looks, is very unserviceable. A rifleman should dress like a *shikaree*, to avoid rather than attract notice. In the native army of India there are no rifle battalions unless some Goorkhas and Jacob's Rifles can be called such. But in point of fact the wearing of a dark green uniform no more makes a regiment of men rifles than it makes them Dragoons. Such regiments may be *called* rifles, but that is all. Rifle battalions in these days should mean scouts and skirmishers *par excellence*. Their shots, not their messes, should be "crack," and they ought not to contain a man who was not a cool, collected shot at nine hundred yards. Were they all this, were they organised in proportion with the rest of the infantry, it would be quite possible to solve the problem of "attack" which some military critics give up in despair in view of the deadly fire of modern artillery and small arms. However that may be, it is evidently idle to go on with our present plan of trying to make the *whole* army an army of riflemen. The task is impossible. One hundred thousand men can be taught to shoot a good average with the rifle, but that is all. In the hundred thousand there may be perhaps eighty thousand who will be more or less untrustworthy as riflemen, or riflemen and linesmen combined. Some will be excitable and waste ammunition; others will never learn how to take cover, and will be shot before they know where they are. Others will be downright bad shots past all teaching, and there will be others again, who, if let out of control, will do some foolish act sufficient to destroy a whole regiment, or cause it to be destroyed. So the list of incapables might run on for a page, but we have no space for it. We trust we have succeeded so far in convincing the unprofessional reader that there are several things to be said in favour of special rifle battalions having a special training and organisation. Certainly, of all the imitations of foreign military novelties which have been tried of recent years in the British army there is none more plausible than that of the French rifle battalion idea. It appears to solve, in a measure, two tactical difficulties,—the problem of bringing an army into action,—and in front of an enemy armed with modern breech-loaders,—as far as possible unscathed, and the other riddle of preventing such an army from wasting its powder at long ranges while on its way to that *desideratum*.

THE FORCE FOR THE FRONTIER.

(*Correspondent of Pioneer.*)

SIMLA, 24th Sept.

MY yesterday's information regarding the troops ordered on service was correct. The following additional regiments have been warned:—3rd Scinde Horse and Jacob's Rifles, which proceed from Jacobabad to Quetta at once. The 12th Punjab Cavalry, Guides Infantry, 4th Goorkhas, 29th Punjab Infantry, and two other regiments of Punjab Infantry not yet named. The regiments forming the 4,000 men to assemble under General Roberts at Thul, and the 3,000 men ordered to reinforce the Quetta garrison, of which General Biddulph may probably get the command, commence marching immediately. The reserve of 6,000 men to form at Mooltan or Sukkur will march six weeks hence. There is no intention of marching upon Cabul. Sir Neville Chamberlain comes to Simla before returning to Madras. All officers of regiments under orders rejoin immediately.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOLERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that another letter from your correspondent "W. W." necessitates my again trespassing on your space. That I may do so to the least extent possible I cannot do better than imitate for the occasion his own categorical mode of writing.

1. Your correspondent's attempt to extricate himself from the contradiction of which I had convicted him is not very successful, and argues some perversity of purpose, or much confusion of thought. "I reply," he says, "that no instructed Catholic ever supposed that the area of the Church's infallible teaching was covered by her formal declarations." Unfortunately for his argument, however, the only portion of her teaching which we are compelled to regard as infallible is precisely and exclusively that which is so covered. But even were it otherwise, would his case be strengthened? He commenced by an absolute assertion that all consistent Christians believed that those who held wrong opinions would *ipso facto* burn for ever in hell, and subsequently when pressed by me he makes the fatal admission that in so far as the belief of Catholics is concerned Pius IX. formally taught the exact reverse. Is it any escape from his inconsistency to say that because the Papal declaration clashes with his false assertion "he cannot reconcile it with Christian doctrine?" Has he the inconceivable pretension to hold himself a better judge of Catholic belief than the Pope of Rome?

2. "My judgment on Nicolas and Balmes remains quite unmodified by the remarks of 'X.'" Your correspondent will forgive me if I do not feel properly humiliated by my failure in converting him to my own view in respect to these two authors. He commenced by admitting that he had not read the former, and that his acquaintance with the latter did not extend to his doctrinal works. But exceptional ignorance regarding the subject in discussion seems in the eyes of "W. W." to constitute the highest right to pass an absolute and dictatorial judgment upon it.

3. "'X.' next tries to upset Augustine by Origen." This is untrue. I made use of half a dozen words from that writer because they gave terse and eloquent expression to the universal belief of Catholics. It is that belief and not any special teaching of Origen's which is so singularly damaging to your correspondent's contention. His grave enquiry of me as to whether I know that Father to be "a suspected and even censured writer," is in view of this fact childish, and like many childish things absurd. Moreover, I have yet to learn that there is any contradiction between Augustine and Origen to be upset. Probably "W. W." bases the supposition on his extract from the former to the effect that "out of the Church there is no salvation." But in the sense in which Augustine used them, these words are consistent with Catholic doctrine, and Origen would have taught the same; for he did not hold that those "in invincible ignorance" *were* necessarily out of the Church, believing that many among them, albeit externally separated from her, were one with her in spirit and intention.

I might in like manner follow your correspondent through the whole catena of his sections, exposing his misunderstandings and misrepresentations as I went along. But it would be a thankless task, and as he has himself reminded me that life is short, I shall therefore confine myself to a brief allusion to his concluding paragraph.

In it he insinuates that my last letter was *written* with the collaboration and assistance of those whom he is pleased to term "the children of Ignatius." It is a little difficult to understand the relevancy of such an accusation, but I think I can understand and appreciate the motive of your correspondent's charge. It is almost needless to say that it is wholly false; any value that my letters may have possessed must be almost wholly due to the fact that they were the spontaneous protest of a layman against an unfair and ignorant misrepresentation of Catholicism. Had they really been my joint production with those devoted men whom your correspondent thinks fit to nickname, their refutation of him would undoubtedly have been far more complete even than it has been. Does he really think his effusions so unanswerable that the whole Papist community of the place have to take counsel together how they are to be replied to? A little Catholic child could have borne *testimony* to our belief with the same certainty as I have done, if not, perhaps, quite with the same elaboration of proof.

I part with "W. W" on bad terms. I had turned from my discussion with him in all courtesy and good will when he stole up behind me and sought to strike me in the back. Such an adversary has, I hold, forfeited all claim to my consideration, and however reluctantly, has left me no course save to remove the button from my foil. He has himself to thank if the sharper weapon proves less agreeable.

September 23. X.

LAWN TENNIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will find room in your columns for the following remarks on the rules to be observed in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament, as published in your issue of the 17th. I premise by saying that I am aware the court in which these games are being played differs in dimensions and shape, and the balls used, from the courts in England, on which the late championship matches have been played, so that the criticism I am about to pass on some of the Bombay rules is not the result of a blind preference for rules which, though framed by the best players and authorities on Lawn Tennis in England, and consequently not to be deviated from except when found to be quite inapplicable to our Indian courts and game, may in some trifling matters of detail (but *not* principle) not answer quite so well in our local experience. Such details are the shape of the courts, the home ones being rectangular instead of hour-glass shaped; the width of the net, and its height both at posts and middle of the court; and the proportionate distance of the line within which the serve must drop to that of the whole court; this line being, in a home court of 39 feet on each side of the net, drawn at *less* than two-thirds of that distance from the net, whereas in an Indian court of 60 feet it is at about five-sixths of that distance.

I will now comment, in order, on each Bombay rule that, to my thinking, needs alteration.

Rule 1—The server is, by this, confined to one particular spot along the length of the back line of the court he serves from. But the A. E. L. T. C. rules make no restriction, and only stipulate that one foot of the server must be over and one behind the line. And this too, be it noted, when the width of the net being much greater than that of a Bombay court, and the dip in the line of the net more, the difficulty of returning effectively a severe serve delivered from the extreme corner of the base line is necessarily increased.

Rule 2—This rule is, I should think, a matter of course. But there comes the question, which I once saw raised, "Is an opponent bound to tell, or is he even liable to be asked by, the server which is the right court to serve to?" I am assuming that there is no umpire; otherwise his *dictum* would of course be asked for and taken on this as well as other matters needing decision.

Rule 4—"All mistakes to count out." But what are "mistakes?" Here, serving being the matter implied, a "mistake" means serving into the net, or the ball when served touching the net or posts (see rule 5), or dropping into the wrong court, or going beyond any of the three lines that bound the court into which it should drop. But, if a ball thus struck in a *serve* dropping beyond the limits of its proper court is a "mistake" and is to count "out," why does rule 7 rule the contrary of this as regards a ball struck in a "*rest*" or "*rally*" so as to drop beyond the limits of the court generally, merely because an opponent has tried but failed to take and return it? Surely so hitting a ball out of court in a rally is as bad play as hitting it out of court while serving, and should be equally considered a "mistake" and *not* counted "in favour of the striker." I see in rules 4 and 7 a distinct inconsistency, and in rule 7 a contravention of one of the fundamental rules of the game as originally framed, which is that a ball dropping out of court is "dead."

Rule 5.—A ball cannot touch the posts in the game adopted by the A. E. L. T. Club, since the net is now fixed to the posts flush with their tops. But even if it could (and I believe it can in the Bombay court), I think this rule is most proper as far as touching the posts is concerned, since any stroke that makes the ball hit the posts is, as a rule, a very bad one, and would, but for the post, clearly send the ball out of court altogether.

As regards touching the net, however, the matter is different, and the rule defective. I should say that, in a 78 (39+39) feet court such a stroke ought not to count "out," since there is so much less ground to cover between the serve-taking line and the net than in the long Bombay court. And in the case of the Bombay court if there is (as I believe there is) a line at 12 to 15 feet from the net beyond which a ball, in serving at least, *must* drop, surely that proviso gives the servee sufficient chance of taking a serve in which the ball touches the net before reaching the ground. In the course of a "rally," however, a ball so touching and dropping only 6 or 8 feet beyond the net might be quite untakable by an opponent in a single-handed game, or, perhaps, even in a two-handed game, and on that account and because a stroke of this sort partakes more of the nature of a fluke or luck in a rally than in a serve, it *may* be advisable to apply rule 5 to all other strokes but actual serves. Looking, however, at the matter generally, and bearing in mind the advantage of avoiding all disputes as to touching or not touching gained by allowing all strokes that *do* touch the net and drop over, beyond the fixed distance in the case of serves, and *any* distance in other cases, to count *not* "out," and also admitting (as I believe almost every player will) that to touch the net so slightly as not to impede the ball's getting over the net cannot be bad play, either in a serve or generally, but is, on the contrary, within an ace of being *perfect* play, I think the penalty imposed by this Bombay rule 5 is too severe, and would prefer to stick to the home rule, which considers a ball to be *returned over the net* as long as it actually drops beyond the net. L. T.

WHAT EUROPEAN CRITICS SAY OF BUDDHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Rev. Mr. Lewis is very indignant because some one has dared to compare the Gospel of Christ with the religion of Buddha, concerning whom, however, he does not evidently seem to be aware how European critics, both ancient and modern, speak, I beg to send you a few extracts from a paper which appeared in the April number of the *Westminster Review* about Buddha, which will not fail to interest some of your readers just now who may not have seen the *Review*:—

"In all times and in all places men have lived pure and holy lives and have shown themselves Christians even 'before Christ came in the flesh.' (St. Aug., Retract. I,13). Buddha, whose teaching approaches nearer than does that of any other founder of a religion to the teaching of Christ, has won by the attractive beauty of his character the unconscious homage of Christians. He has been placed in the golden roll of Christian saints, side by side with St. Francis d'Assisi and other founders of religious orders; with St. Francis Xavier, and other missionary heroes, and with Francis de Sales and other saintly men. Worthily does he stand among 'the sons of God who were righteous in their lives.' (Plato, "Apology," 41).

"But the most remarkable of all is the fact, that Buddha is a *canonized* saint of the Christian Church. St. John of Damascus in the eighth century wrote a religious romance of which the narrative is taken from the 'Lalita Vistara,' the story of Buddha's life. It became very popular in the middle ages, and the hero was canonized. He has his festal days in the Roman Communion on 27th November; in the Eastern on 26th August under the name of Josaphat, a corruption of 'Buddhisattva.' (Max Muller, "Chips," IV. 174—189; Beal's 'Fabian,' page 86.)

"Christians of all shades of opinion have spoken with reverence of Buddha. The Venetian Marco Polo said: 'Indeed, had he been a Christian, he would have been a great saint of our Lord Jesus Christ, so good and pure was the life he led:' and he tells us how pilgrims came to Adam's Peak in Ceylon 'from very long distances with great devotion just as Christians go to the shrine of Messrs. Saint James in Gallicia.' M. St. Hilaire says: 'Je n'hesite pas à ajouter que, sauf le Christ tout seul, il n'est point, parmi les fondateurs de religion, de figure plus pure ni plus touchante que celle de Bouddha Sa vie n'a point de tache. Son constant heroisme egale sa conviction et si la theorie qu'il préconise est fausse, les exemples personnels qu'il donne sont irreprochable. Il est le modèle achevé de toutes les vertus qu'il prêcha.' An Anglican clergyman, Mr. Baring Gould, bears witness that the ethic code of Buddha can hardly be ranked lower than that of Christianity, and it is immeasurably superior to every heathen system that the world has ever seen."

To such of your readers as may have seen the article in the *Review* referred to, it will perhaps appear strange that such curious and striking similarity should exist between the version given in the Apocryphal Gospels of the birth and life of Christ and that given of Buddha in 'Buddhist Tripitaka' lately presented to England by the Japanese Government and now lying at the library of the India Office in London. But they need not be surprised if they only will bear in mind that mostly all the great philosophers, both of ancient Greece and Egypt, used to visit India as the fountain head of learning and enlightenment, and that notably St. John the Evangelist did not write his Gospel until after his return from his "travels in the far East," unless, indeed, they are disposed to think with the Jesuit Father Bury who said, when he saw the Chinese bonze (priest) tonsured, using the rosary, praying in an unknown tongue and kneeling before images, "there is not a piece of dress, not a sacerdotal function, not a ceremony of the Court of Rome, which the devil has not copied in this country." As, however, Mr. Lewis or "Another W. W." may be inclined to consider the system of Buddha as a copy of the religion of Christ, it may not be amiss to note here, that so far from being an imitation of Christ, Buddha lived and flourished in the fifth century before the Christian era, and was the representative in India of that grand intellectual movement that arose in the civilized world at the time, and of which Pythagoras was the representative in Europe, Zoroaster in Persia, and Confucius in China.

Bombay, 15th Sept. M. G.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "RAP."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C." in this morning's paper has not, in my humble opinion, hit the mark in deriving the word "Rap" from the initial letters of Rupees, Annas and Pies. I think the more probable derivation of the term is from a Swiss, and if I mistake not an old German word "Rappen," the name of a small coin.

Bombay, Sept. 26. MARTLET.

ADEN.

THE following is the report of the Political Resident at Aden for the week ending the 18th September:—

Referring to Aden news report of 17th July last, it is reported that about two months ago a kafila, with 200 maunds of coffee, left Hurrar and has reached Zeyla safely. It is also reported, that for a long time past numerous kafillas have been stopped by the Somali Esa tribes at Dumbut; the first mentioned kafila was only allowed to pass ait was in charge of one of the Esa tribe, who nevertheless was obliged to give up some of the property to effect this. The Governor of Zeyla, a Dankali named Aboobakir, it is reported, has sent some messengers to come to terms with the Esa tribe, but these persons had not returned when the last news was received from Zeyla. It is generally believed that a large kafila will shortly arrive at Zeyla accompanied by Uyath Robbi, the Sultan of the Esa tribes. Until we hear of the safe arrival of this large kafila the roads cannot be considered open, nor can it be said that peace has been made. Nothing of importance to communicate from Aden or the interior.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON EDUCATION.

ON Tuesday evening Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the Bishop's High School and St. Mary's School, Poona, on which occasion he delivered an address on the subject of education. His Excellency said,—Ladies and Gentlemen—I have now, at the request of the Venerable Archdeacon and the Reverend Chaplain, to address to you such brief remarks as the occasion seems to require. I understand that I am addressing myself not only to the principal students, boys and girls, of these institutions, but also to their parents and to the friends and supporters of what I may call the two joint schools, the Bishop's School and St. Mary's School. These schools are situated in a place which abounds in educational advantages. In this great station of Poona we have an elevated situation, 2,000 feet above the sea, with a climate which enables children to be out of doors for 8, perhaps 9, months of the year, with every advantage for horticulture, and in the midst of charming scenery; and it is a place which, being the head-quarters of the Government and of the Army, has a considerable European society, a place, too, where many parts of the cantonment are occupied by warrant officers, by Government clerks, and by Europeans in general. This is a place which has numerous educational institutions besides the two institutions with which we are concerned to-day. There are the Convent School, the Scottish School, Mrs. Sorabjee's School, and various other private schools, and besides these there are two Government Colleges where students who have passed the Bishop's High School may prosecute their studies, after matriculation, in order to take University degrees,—I allude particularly to the Deccan College, and the Civil Engineering Colleges which last we hope shortly to develope into a College of General Science. Now, these are very considerable advantages, which, without disparagement of institutions which may be established in other parts of the Presidency, should always ensure a large attendance at any institutions which may be established in this part of the Deccan. After giving a history of the Bishop's School, which was established in 1848, and St. Mary's School, which was founded by Archdeacon Leigh-Lye in 1871, expressed *en passant* a hope that Bishop Mylne will soon return in renovated health. His Excellency alluded to the death of Mrs. MacNee, the late head mistress of St. Mary's School. He said—In justice to the memory of the departed, I am bound to remind you that the late Mrs. MacNee's death was a severe loss to this school, which, in a very short space of time she had doubled the efficiency of, according to the standard of the Government grant-in-aid examination. When her lamented death, sudden as it was, left a gap in the school, that gap, though temporarily filled, could not, I have been informed, have been permanently filled had it not been for the fortunate circumstance that several members of the Wantage sisterhood have recently arrived in Poona. I am sure you will all agree with me that the parents acted most wisely in requesting the Revd. Chaplain and the School Committee to place this sisterhood in charge of the girls' school. The excellence of their teaching is already manifest, and I am sure it will become more and more manifest month by month; and as regards that most important matter, the religious teaching, I have ascertained that, by the constitution of the school, by its deed of foundation, by its conscience clauses, it is under the actual direction and control of the clergyman of the Parish, the Revd. Chaplain of St. Mary's Church. To all these terms and conditions the sisterhood have fully subscribed and will no doubt most fully adhere. But, ladies and gentlemen, while we most thankfully acknowledge their good services among us, it would be hardly fair to ignore the beneficent organisation to which they belong. I am not here to advert to abstruse or controversial subjects, but I may remind you that if an object is in itself good and such an object as may fairly be aimed at and compassed by individual efforts that object may evidently be aimed at compassed, and obtained by collected and corporate efforts,—in other words, if a thing is to be done at all, it may be done, it ought to be done, it must be done, by organisation. Now, then, consider what are the objects at which this organisation of this sisterhood aims. So far as we see, and so far as we are concerned, those objects are the inculcation of practical Christianity, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the imparting of religious instruction, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. Can you then imagine any objects more worthy to be aimed at by members of the Church of England, and if they are to be aimed at all, in the name of reason why should they not be aimed at by organisation? We have organisations of sisterhoods for visiting the sick and the afflicted, for attending sick soldiers in hospital, in the field, and for all manner of benevolent objects both in peace and in war. Why then not have—justly, reasonably, properly, why not have a similar organisation for the advancement of ethical, useful, and religious instruction? Consider the organisations which other denominations of Christians possess, and which they work with immense efficiency and success for objects which they approve. Why, then, are we members of the Church of England not to have a similar organisation for objects which we approve? Then, consider, ladies and gentlemen, the effect as far as you are concerned. I venture to say that after that lamented vacancy occurred, you could not have filled it so well as it has been filled by the sisterhood. And if I say that these ladies perform the most important duties for almost nominal remuneration I should give a most faint description of the case. I might say that, not only not for that remuneration, but for no sum of money which you could possibly give, could you obtain such services as theirs. Not only do you obtain the assistance of ladies of the highest culture, who follow teaching as a profession, and not only follow it, but devote their whole lives to its advancement. Moreover, there is another advantage in having teachers from an organised association of this kind—viz., this, that when one falls another immediately steps forward to fill the gap. You have now two ladies working, and recently you had three. If any one succumbed to the many chances and accidents to which life in such a country as this is liable, the telegraph would bring you a successor in the course of a month or six weeks, so that by this means you are sure of an unfailing supply of coadjutors, you are sure of an ever-flowing stream of qualified and competent teachers; and I appeal to the Archdeacon or the Chaplain, or to any of those who are concerned in filling up scholastic appointments of this character to say what endless difficulties and disappointments are experienced by those who have to find successors to those who are removed by the many sudden changes and chances to which European society in this country is subject. Then, ladies and gentlemen, thinking of all these things, you ought, I submit, to welcome the gracious and benign presence of the sisterhood among you, and to pay due gratitude for all the good work which they are doing among your children. Later in his speech the Governor said, speaking of the education afforded in the two schools—The religious education I have already explained to you, is regulated according to the rules of the Church of England, but to those regulations there is added what is termed a conscience clause, which provides that while the Bible must be taught to all boys and girls who attend the institution, and while denominational instruction is strictly secured to all the children of members of the Church of England, still those children who belong to other denominations of Christians are not obliged to undergo any denominational instruction according to the Anglican rules. They may be exempt from such instruction, being subject only to that biblical instruction which is common to all classes of Christians. * * * * Now one word as to the results of the matriculation examination, which, as regards the boys, is a matter of extreme consequence. At the last matriculation examination, the Bishop's School passed three, the John Connon School passed three, the Scottish School passed four, and the Panchgunny School passed one. It is to be remarked that the first boy of all, who attained no less than 491 marks, was a student of the Bishop's School; and it is also to be remarked that in the previous year a Bishop's School boy gained the Latin scholarship at the University. (Applause.) I claim permission to mention one fact more which is important—namely, that the three students of the Bishop's School who matriculated at the last examination did not then finish their education in the manner which is but too common in this country, but instead of that, they proceeded to prosecute their studies in the Government colleges in order to take degrees. One of the three is now attending the Engineering College here, another is attending the Deccan College, and the third is attending the Grant Medical College in Bombay. Another test of the quality of instruction afforded in these schools is the result of the grant-in-aid examination. You are aware that this examination is conducted by Government officers, and the grant-in-aid is given according to the excellent plan of payment by results. Now, let us consider what is the average payment per head according to results at the various educational institutions. At the Bishop's High School the average per head was Rs. 28, at St. Mary's girls' school Rs. 26, at the Convent School in Bombay Rs. 23, at the Scottish School at Mahim Rs. 20, at the Scottish School at Byculla Rs. 18, and at the Convent School at Poona and the John Connon School at Bombay Rs. 17. From this you perceive that the Bishop's School and St. Mary's School came out at the head of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians in this Presidency. Then I may conclude by summarising the advantages which fortunately you possess in having this institution to which you may send your children. You have an elevated situation, with a comparatively cold climate; you have a large European society; you have a number of educational institutions beginning at the lower ranks of private schools, going on to high schools, and ending in colleges; you have excellent school houses close to the churches, nestling, as it were, in the very bosom of the Church; you have the very best episcopal and clerical supervision; you have trained teachers for the boys and for the girls teachers of extraordinary zeal, ability, and devotion; you have committees of management consisting of ladies and gentlemen of high social position and of influence which commands the confidence of the public. All these are great advantages, which I hope you will make the best of, in order that your children may be successful in after life. You know that the class to which you belong is a class which is rapidly increasing in this country, by reason of the extension of railways and of other public works, and also by reason of the introduction of European enterprises. Your children will undoubtedly be exposed in after-life to a severe competition from our native fellow subjects, who are profiting by the State education. That competition is quite inevitable. Government is obliged to regard all classes of its people with an equal eye. If natives are the best qualified, they must, by the force of circumstances, get on the best. Still we cherish a hope that you who belong to the Anglo-Saxon blood will not be left behind in the race, and that you will snatch, by the labour of your brains, an honourable share in all the good things that are going in the country. I do not disguise from you, ladies and gentlemen, that if you possibly can, the best thing you can do for your children is to send them home to England to be educated. That great object is worth any sacrifice, any self-denial, any effort that you can possibly make. Nevertheless, we make every allowance for the difficulties of your situation, we heartily sympathise with all the exigencies which surround you. We know that it is practically impossible for many of you to send your children across the sea, and that you must look to education nearer at home. It is owing to this consideration that not only the Government but I am sure all members of the European society in this Presidency are willing, so far as they can, to lend a helping hand; and in proof of that we appeal confidently to the efficiency of the Bishop's School and St. Mary's School. We trust that this efficiency will go on advancing year by year, till this scholastic institution shall be among the greatest ornaments, moral and material, in the great station of Poona. (Applause.)

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations held yesterday to be presented to the Council:—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 14th September, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to the Bombay Abkari Bill.

Bill and order of the day:—Bill No. 7 of 1878. A Bill to remove doubts as to the time when certain portions of the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment and continuance Act 1878, were intended to come into force First reading.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAOTEE, SEPT. 21.

THE mortality in Berar is so serious, and increasing month by month, that I wonder attention has not been directed to it. To show the alarming state of things, I give the mortuary register for the month of June last. Let it be noted that there were upwards of 14,000 deaths in May last; in June 20,530 out of a population of 2,184,945, which occurred in the following six districts:—

	Deaths.		Births.	Population.
Bassim	6 734	against	780	2,08,965
Akola............	4,010	,,	1,589	4,80 657
Omraotee	3,046	,,	1,092	4,96,379
Woon............	2,366	,,	957	3,43,426
Booldana	2,649	,,	1,161	3,65,779
Ellichpore	1,725	,,	536	2,37 799
Total...	20,530		6,065	21,84,945

This astounding mortality should be speedily enquired into. In the month under report the deaths occurred from the following diseases:—From fever 8,853 cholera 6,504, bowel complaints 1 675 small-pox 836, suicides 10. wounding 5, accidental 120, snake-bites 27, other causes 2,500; total 20,530.

Mr Jones, our energetic Commissioner, should look to the all-important subject of sanitation, which demands immediate attention, quite as much as metalled roads, which the Commissioner denounced at a conference as a wilful waste of public money; of course, this was his individual opinion, while every one else disagreed with him, and advocated more good roads in Berar. The Ellichpore Peeli road (35 miles long) is of great importance, as exports of timber can now be carried on throughout the rainy season. It is absurd of your contemporary to say, "we do not see why this large sum (3 lakhs Rs.) should be frittered away on a line of road which can never prove commercially profitable, and is of no use whatever." We can afford to laugh at the ignorant writer. What can he know of the timber trade derived from the Melghat forest? Further, the same writer states that timber "has been transported for the last ten years without difficulty by the present country tracks." The gods have declared themselves unequal to contend with ignorance, so what are we poor mortals to do? We all know that Berar has black cotton soil, and is it possible, therefore, that during the rains "country tracks" in Berar can be used for heavily laden carts or camels? Evidently the writer of that gem of literature on "Berar roads" knows as much about the resources of Berar as I do how to convert a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Good metalled roads in any town or district are of the utmost importance, yet the authority referred to denounces them as of no earthly use whatever. For his edification I may state, that metalled roads are now being pushed on in several districts in the Berars.

The cotton and other crops are beginning to look promising now after the break we have had of three days. Forage for cattle abounds all over the districts.

Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, who was officiating Berar Secretary to the Resident, has joined his appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Kamgaum. Mr. Bomanjee Jamasjee has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola, *vice* Major Grant, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, having proceeded on sixteen months' furlough to Europe. Major Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, Booldana District, has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

In my "Notes" of April last year I mentioned that Berar was to have a Volunteer Corps. After nearly fifteen months the Government of India has sanctioned it, and Volunteers are being enrolled. Mr. Jones, C. S., the Commissioner H. A. D., has accepted the honorary Colonelship. One company is to be organized at Akola and a half company at this station. The first meeting took place here on the 3rd instant.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Dandikur, Director of Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has lost all heart over the 694 schools under his guardianship; he finds fault with every one, and goes so far as to say that the scholars in some are void of manners. In 1876 there were 459 schools, and now in 1877 (under report) there are 694. Good gracious! can extravagance go further in teaching natives at a cost of Rs. 3,01,902-11-6, while the European class has not a school to call their own! Yet, Major Mackenzie, the good-hearted Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpore, manages to keep up the Cantonment School on about Rs. 50 a month! I have constantly urged that a school should be opened for Europeans, but the Director is deaf to all appeals; yet, perhaps, he is not so much to blame as the big officials. The Director's report for 1877-78 gives no credit to any of the schools; the question consequently arises, why maintain so many? I append the following for your readers' edification:—

Voluntary Subscriptions............Rs.	4,301	15	9
School receipts for one year ...... ,,	17,023	13	7
Income .... ,,	21,325	13	4
Expenditure...... ,,	3,01,902	11	6
Dead loss .... ,,	2,80,676	14	2

Mr. Jones should do away with the village schools. This expenditure is simply frittering away public money, or rather the Berar surplus revenue.

The villainous money changers here still carry out their blood-sucking operations. When a currency note for ten rupees is offered for change, or one wanted, a discount of four annas is taken, and when a poor native offers a two anna silver piece for copper change a pice is actually deducted. This is a nefarious and unprincipled practice.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial held at Poona on the 28th August, Private William Curry, 11th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st.—Insubordination, in having at Poona, on or about the 2nd of August, when a District Court Martial prisoner and confined in the regimental provost cells, disobeyed the lawful command of Provost Sergeant Lowther, by refusing to put on his flannel belt when ordered to do so, saying, "Not for you or anyone else."

2nd.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having when a prisoner and confined in the regimental cells, forced open the outside door of his cell, thereby causing damages to the amount of Re. 1-14 or thereabouts.

3rd.—Insubordination, in having used threatening language to Provost Sergeant Lowther in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "If I was out, I would murder you, you long * * *."

4th.—Insubordination in having disobeyed the lawful command of Provost Sergeant Lowther, by refusing to place his tin pot and plate outside the cell door, when ordered to do so, saying, "No, you long * * *. I got 12 months for nothing; I will have my punishment for something."

5th.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having used violence against Provost Sergeant Lowther by throwing a polishing brush at him and hitting him with it on the breast.

6th.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having offered violence against Provost Sergeant Lowther by throwing a box of blacking, a helmet, and a blacking brush at him, and in having then and there used towards him threatening language in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "If I get outside I murder you, you long * * *."

Finding.—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Such penal servitude to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which the prisoner had been previously sentenced by District Court Martial.

Confirmed, with the exception of the words "such penal servitude to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which the prisoner had been previously sentenced by District Court Martial."

C. STAVELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET.

AHMEDNUGGUR *vs.* PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

AHMEDNUGGUR, SEPT. 25.

THE 1st innings of Ahmednuggur realised only 27 runs. Dharwar and Kapadia took 5 wickets each. Parsee Cricket Club, 1st innings, 87, Kapadia making 47. Ahmednuggur lost two wickets in their 2nd innings for 8 runs. The game continues to-morrow.

AHMEDNUGGUR, SEPT. 26.

Ahmednuggur scored 51 in the second innings, Stewart making 14. The Parsees thus won the match by an innings and 7 runs. The Parsees were cordially received and entertained by the Messrs. Cursetjee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The London papers are in favour of a prompt march on Cabul, and consider that a military demonstration will be inadequate.

The British Ironclad squadron, now off Prince's Island, will withdraw only to Artaki, in the Sea of Marmora, until the Russians have left Adrianople.

Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, has been raised to an Earldom.

Latest accounts state that Mount Vesuvius is now in full eruption.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 25.

The Austrians have occupied Zwornik without meeting with any opposition, and Bosnia may now be considered virtually pacified.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, with the outward English Mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at midnight last night, and the same Company's s.s. Thibet left for Galle and Calcutta at 1 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight ..	1-7 13-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............	79
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113½
Bar Silver	51⅝ to ¾

The Chartered Bank of India has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 24, 7-53 P. M.

Mail steamer Malwa from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, SEPT. 26, 8-15 A.M.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong Friday afternoon.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 26.

CANANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W.; thermometer, max. 85, min. 72, W.B. 77; barometer 29·76. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 84·4; barometer 29 882. Fall of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E. Fall of rain 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-45 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.E. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 44 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered..	103 11	110 93	109 42
Sept. 25 Wednesday	0 1	....	....
„ 26 Thursday	......	0 30	0 88
Total..............	103 12	111 23	110 30
Fall up to 25th Sept. 1877	60 77	......	......
„ „ 26th	......	50 22	60 36

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

				per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand			........1s. 7¼d.	
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 8 5 16d.	
Credits,	3 „	„	...1s. 8 9-32d.	„
Documents,	3 „	„	..1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Francs,	3 „	„	2·13½.	„

COLONEL T. H. SIBLEY, Deputy Commissary General, has proceeded to Peshawur, and will have under his own eye all the commissariat arrangements, should the movement of a large force be ordered up.

FEVER is reported to be very prevalent in Mooltan, about 70 men of the 70th Regiment being in hospital. The symptoms are said to be varying and preplexing, strongly resembling cholera in some respects, but have fortunately not proved dangerous to life hitherto.

THE latest reports, says the Lahore paper, "we have received state that the Russian Envoy at Kabul had left that city to visit and consult with General Kaufmann, the members of the Russian Mission remaining in the meanwhile at Kabul. It is said that the Amir is waiting for Russian instructions before giving a final reply to the British Government. This is likely enough."

THE Burmese Agent in Calcutta has received a telegram from the Court at Mandalay, dated on Saturday, asking him to "inform all the officials and publish in the newspapers that Prince Theebaw Mintha has been nominated as Aingshaymin Ooparazah (heir apparent)." This Prince is said to be not the eldest son of the king, but the son of the wife of highest rank. This announcement will not unlikely soon be followed by that of his accession to the throne, though his father's death is not yet acknowledged.

THE *Madras Times*—The acquittal of the Surat editors—their honourable acquittal—is a matter of great importance. We cannot say that we are surprised at Mr. Pollen's judgment. Reading the evidence as reported day by day in the Bombay journals, it has seemed to us that the case was lamentably weak and must break down. We are glad the editors have been acquitted, and hope the officials, not only of Western India, but also other parts of India, will learn a lesson from the result of the trial. It is always a mistake to bring such cases into a court of justice. State prosecutions of this kind seldom or never succeed. Fortunately, the lessons to be educed do not need teaching in Madras so much as they do elsewhere in India.

THE *Madras Mail*—We are jealous, and justly jealous, of Russian influence across our frontier, and that jealousy is the cause of the wish of the Government to send a mission to Cabul. Russia has indirectly done us a service by reminding us that our vulnerable point is Cabul. We need not be ashamed of admitting it, but we should push on the Punjab Railway to Rawul Pindee and Peshawar, mass troops near the Khyber and Bolan, prepare for the eventuality of war, and meanwhile call upon Russia to remove General Abramoff. The Russian Government will probably not care to run the risk of losing the advantages they secured at Berlin rather than recall their envoy: but they may reasonably say that England should not accept for herself any diplomatic advantage in Kabul that she denies to Russia. The Ameer will probably not care to have an English Resident thrust upon him, and the upshot of the present embarrassment is likely enough to be a return to the unsatisfactory position which General Abramoff disturbed. If England is convinced that the security of India requires the permanent closing of Afghanistan to Russia, she cannot too soon let Russia know that any meddling with that country will be regarded as an unfriendly act which will not be endured. Russia may decline to consider England's susceptibilities. In that case England should "meet her in fair fight in Europe," and not leave the Indian Government to strike at her through her new ally.

THE *Indian Daily News*—Before news of the repulse of the Cabul Mission reached Calcutta, a military critic wrote to us:—"It would be well if the Indian army were at once reinforced from home, especially in artillery, for the mission may be unsuccessful. It will be a great temptation to the Ameer to see and meet Sir Neville Chamberlain, so great that he may agree to receive the envoy simply to gratify his own wishes. But though he may do this much for an old friendship, he may on the one hand have incurred obligations towards Russia, or accepted offers from her which may make him disinclined, or unable, to enter into an English alliance. On the other hand, he may be so thoroughly convinced of our weakness as to be careless of our displeasure; in such a case he will offer counter-terms which England will not accept, and let us know he is prepared to run the risk of war. By the treaty of 1857 the Ameer engaged to keep up a force of 18,000 men, but the civil war showed that a very much larger military force was easily levied. It may be safely assumed that Shere Ali, if attacked, could, out of his population of 2½ millions, easily raise 100,000 men, and could take the field with an active army of about one-third that amount, respectably armed, and efficiently supplied with artillery. At the beginning of an Afghan war it would be folly to move in less strength than two columns of 20,000 men and 60 or 70 guns each, followed closely by reserve columns of half that strength, to take up garrison work, supply losses, and disarm the population as the field armies advanced. And of any force crossing the frontier, half the infantry should be seasoned British troops. Of one thing I am sure, the arrival of troops from England will have more effect on the Ameer than any amount of argument or the most alluring of promises. At bottom we are asking him, and must ask him, to abandon a great deal of his independence—a demand of that sort preferred to a prince who is a soldier, and probably the bravest man in his dominions, is not likely to be complied with, unless as a soldier he is made to see clearly that although we do not want a foot of his country, we are able to command his consent, and to render his possible hostility innocuous." England, then, must be prepared for many contingencies, prepared above all things to move on Cabul, at very short notice, an army sufficient not only to overawe the Afghans, but to effectually meet any expedition from Samarcand and Shehr-i-Subz. The difficulty is not in securing a treaty, but in obtaining guarantees for its answering the purpose intended. Afghan pledges are worthless. Things must be so arranged that of necessity we shall have to trust to ourselves only. If the Ameer has taken alarm at the demonstration from Tashkend, his suspicion of Russia may be greater than his suspicion of England, and in such a case he will come to terms and risk Russian displeasure. The great point in our favour is, that we are nearer his capital in greater force than our rival, and we can effectually prove to him that the time for indecision is past. He must elect to be friend or enemy, and must be allowed no middle course. He himself warned the Viceroy against Russia in 1869; we must now turn his warning against himself.

THE Lahore paper prints the following letter regarding the famine in Cashmir:—"The following is an extract from a letter from a friend, and may be relied on as furnishing, in a very few words, a correct account of the state of things in Cashmir. In the interests of our common humanity, I pray you to draw public attention to pundit-government in Cashmir: Cashmir, the paradise of India by nature, but a veritable Pandemonium of misgovernment and oppression: 'On the road we passed several groups of Cashmiries, and their account of the famine was very saddening. One old woman told us that when she started from home she was the wife of a good husband and the mother of six fine children, but all had died on the way down of hunger and fatigue. In another group we interrogated one man, who told us he was the only one of six who had started from his mountain home towards British territory. The dead and dying are left lying on the roads and become food for wild beasts. All we saw were mere skeletons. They say that the Maharajah and his pundits wring the blood out of the ryots as a washerman wrings water out of the clothes he has washed. The yells of imprecation of these poor famine-stricken wretches against the Maharajah's Government are fearful in the extreme, and the wretched plight of these sufferers is demonstrative proof that the maledictions are not undeserved.'"

AN account has reached the *Englishman* of an occurrence, which, if true, is of a most atrocious character. It appears that some days ago, in broad daylight, a native was taken to the Campbell Hospital in a palankeen for admission as a patient in a moribund state. The individual was taken in, and the palankeen and its bearers and the person who accompanied them disappeared. By and bye it was found that the supposed patient was a corpse, and as it is now believed, that of a murdered man. The most active enquiries are on foot to solve the mystery, but up to Saturday no trace had been found of the palankeen or the bearers, or of the person who was with them.

WHILE rumour is contradicting rumour as to whether the old king of Ava is alive or dead, a correspondent, who is likely to be well informed, though we do not vouch for his facts, sends us (*Statesman*) an amusing account of how his Majesty recently tricked the Custom House officials at Rangoon. We have heard of a big gun passing through the Calcutta Custom House as a pump, and the plan by which 6,000 rifles are said to have been passed at Rangoon was hardly less ingenious. The king was seized with a most innocent desire to fence his royal garden with steel railing, and of course the rails were imported from England. "Every one of the 6,000 rails," says our informant, "is a gun barrel complete, bored and ready for the stock. Every one is fitted with lead for bullets, the two ends being screwed, and plugs so nicely fitted that it would have taken a very clever expert to have detected them instead of an inexperienced Custom House officer. The people at home that made these alleged garden fence rods knew what they were about. How the king will laugh in his sleeve; and so will every Burman in the country."

FAW, a German by birth, late a guard on the East Indian Railway, was arrested on the 17th instant in Calcutta on a charge of having stolen from the down mail train, when he was on duty, a cash bag containing the Arrah railway station collections amounting to Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, the whole of which had been squandered by the culprit before he was captured. He has fully admitted his guilt.

DURING recent operations in Acheen, amongst the hostile Achinese made prisoners was Hadjie Abdul Rachman, who lately visited Batavia, where he was introduced to the Governor-General, and promised to bring about the submission of the seven Mukims. Regarding this Hadjie, the Batavia *Handelsblad's* correspondent at Kotta Rajah states:—"Were I not apprehensive of having in arms against me every Christian thinking man at your city and elsewhere, I would wish to propose to apply Lynch law to this personage, at least to proclaim the doctrine of eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth. Few people can be found here who do not think that it would be treating this Hadjie too tenderly were his bronzed body cut into as many pieces as his countrymen cut any of us whom they make prisoners. Imagine and shudder at one fact alone:—A few days ago a European corporal fell into the hands of the enemy; a few hours afterwards our people found his corpse, but so atrociously mutilated that the hearts of the roughest soldiers throbbed with grief and desire for vengeance. The arms and legs of the unfortunate man had been cut off, his head had been severed from the body, the ears, nose, and even the eyelids had been cut off, while the trunk was fearfully gashed."

THE four panels designed by Mr. Boehm to decorate the pedestal of the equestrian statue presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay have been shipped on board the Avondale. The panels, which weigh upwards of three tons, have been cast from the original plaster model by Messrs. Elkington, of Myddelton Street, Clerkenwell, and are as follows:—

The first, the reception of the Prince by the native chiefs; the second, a procession of native women bearing offerings in the shape of flowers and fruits; the third, the Royal arms; and the fourth, a huge square panel bearing the following inscription:—"Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G.C., C.S.I. In commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness to India, 1875-76, Sir Albert Sassoon presented the statue to his fellow-townsmen of the Royal City of Bombay."

The panels were submitted to the Prince and received his hearty approval, and since being cast have, to obviate atmospheric influences, been thickly coated by powerful batteries under the electro-typing process.

THE following letter on the subject of discipline and crime in the Army we take from the *Pioneer*:—"Crime is to a great extent a question of discipline, and the commanding officer is responsible for the discipline of his regiment, and if crime is excessive in that regiment, he should be called to account; but such a thing as being called to account for such a matter is not known in our service. An officer would have to commit himself most seriously before he would be removed from the command of his regiment. Until officers are appointed to the commands of regiments by selection, we shall have more crime than is preventible. Of course we could not expect to find the same aptitude throughout the junior ranks, but the commanding officer, chosen by selection, would make the most of those under him. He would have zeal for the service, and instil it into those under his command, both officers and men. He would take an interest in finding employment for the men. We all know that the want of employment is a fertile source of crime. The question of promotion by selection is difficult to grapple, but I would not suggest its being applied below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. It stands to reason that all officers have not the aptitude for such an important command as that of a regiment; still, in our service, every officer obtains it in his turn. Look around you, and observe the consequences of this system. Promotion by selection would accelerate promotion, as many an officer would retire on seeing his juniors of superior military talents promoted over his head. I maintain that the average commanding officer does not take sufficient interest in the employments, amusements, and respectability of his men, and on these depend the amount of crime. In fact, his military reputation is but of little importance to him, for it does not affect his military prospects. Drunkenness, making away with kit, and insubordination, are the commonest of crimes. As regards drunkenness, I would suggest that the taxes on country liquors should be increased near military cantonments to such an extent that soldiers would prefer buying canteen beer, as they can now do according to the new system, which has been on trial but a short time; but soldiers seem to prefer the poisonous cheap country liquor. As regards making away with kit, if every article of the soldier's kit was of one Government pattern throughout the service, and that it should be constituted felony to be found in possession of any such article, this crime would be reduced to a minimum. In the Royal Navy, Government rope is marked by having one strand coloured. The articles of the soldier's kit, such as socks, drawers, boots, &c., could be made of quite a peculiar and distinguishable pattern. Insubordination is entirely a question of discipline. Desertion, common as it is in England, is but rare in this country on account of the difficulty of escape. Nearly all military men of experience are agreed that the deserter should be branded, so that he may always be known as such, and cannot re-enlist. I would also suggest that if a man deserts in England, he should be sent to India, for this country generally steadies the young soldier. My experience clearly convinces me that excessive crime is due to a want of employment on the part of the men, and inaptitude on the part of the officer commanding the regiment."

Truth says:—"Is it true, I wonder, that pulling punkahs for our soldiers in India last year cost £47,000? And if it be so, is it also true that the Honourable R. C. Parsons and Captain Palliser (a late 7th Hussar) have invented a machine by which compressed air moves the punkah and saves the puller? I am curious to know how much is fact and how much is fiction in this rumour which has just reached my ears. £47,000 spent in air! Good gracious!" Yet *Truth's* criticisms are not exactly just. In India air means breath to the soldier in a hot barrack, and as breath means life the British Government has no reason to regret the expenditure on punkahs.

THE Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa on Friday morning, the 30th ult., and, after reviewing the troops, left at noon for Nicolaieff. The Empress has left St. Petersburg to join the Emperor at Livadia. Several newspapers of St. Petersburg mention a report that a new Ministry of Police is to be constituted under the direction of Count Schouvaloff, at present Ambassador in London. This new Ministry would comprise the whole gendarmerie department, and the entire police administration hitherto under the control of the Ministry of the Interior. The post of Russian Ambassador in London thus rendered vacant would, it is stated, be entrusted to Prince Orloff, at present Russian Ambassador in Paris. Prince Novikoff would be appointed Russian Ambassador to the French Republic, and M. d'Oubril in the same capacity to the Austrian Court. The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg has published a long article in which it declares that the patience of the Government has become entirely exhausted by the series of criminal acts committed by a large number of ill-disposed individuals, culminating on the 16th ult. in the assassination of General Mesentzoff, the chief of the secret police. The Government, the article continues, considers it to be its duty towards every honest Russian citizen to protect public and private security, as well as the rights of property, against violations of the law calculated to disturb the tranquil and legal development of the life of the State, and will henceforward proceed with inflexible severity against all persons guilty of or accessory to machinations directed against the laws, the bases of public or family life, and the rights of property. The article proceeds:—"Although the Government is taking measures with all possible energy, it nevertheless requires the support of society itself, and with this object appeals for the aid of all classes of the Russian people to eradicate an evil which has its root in false doctrines. The Russian people and its best representatives must prove by their acts that such criminals find no harbour in their midst, and that they will support the Government in exterminating the common enemy. In conclusion, the Government advises the young generation now prosecuting their studies to weigh maturely the serious consequences to which they expose themselves by accepting the false doctrines propagated among them." It is reported at Berlin that the murderer of General Mesentzoff has been arrested at Alexandrowa, while attempting to cross the frontier. Some Russian students who are suspected of Nihilism have been arrested at Berlin on the request of the Russian authorities to the police there. The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, with reference to the subscriptions to the new Russian internal loan of 300,000,000 roubles, states that 30,000,000 roubles have been subscribed by the Discount Bank, 45,000,000 by the Volga Kama Bank, 7,000,000 by the Russian Bank, 10,000,000 by the International Bank, 5,000,000 by the Moscow Merchants Bank, and 2,000,000 by the Poliakoff-Mosco Bank. Two other banks have subscribed for 2,500,000 roubles each.

BOMBAY.

THE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—The date for playing off the first ties is extended to Tuesday the 1st October. Competitors are particularly requested to attend on Saturday afternoon.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at 10-40 a. m. on the occasion of the arrival in the Presidency of H. E. the Governor of Bombay from Poona.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 21st September, was 59·9 feet. The total rainfall up to date was 117 inches 47 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 7 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 51 inches 38 cents.

RAOJI GANESH GOKTE, late Forest Ranger of Taluka Chalisgaon, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted on three charges, two of extortion and one of cheating, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 2½ years and to pay a fine of Rs. 400, is declared ineligible for re-employment under Government in any capacity.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th September was Rs. 36,84,466, add silver received during the week Rs. 1,76,248. The sum of Rs. 5,01,113 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 33,59,601. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 7,88,900 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th September, was 594, being 63 more than in the preceding week, 115 less than the total of the week ending 25th September 1877, and 198 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 281 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 35·85. There were 166 deaths from remittent fever, which are 13 more than the previous week, and 49 less than the same period last year. There were 11 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 13 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 56, 25, and 59, respectively, as compared with 53, 37, and 72 last year.

SUPERINTENDENT GUN POWDER FACTORY.—Colonel A. A. Bayly, R. A., Superintendent Gun Powder Factory, shortly proceeds to Europe on furlough for two years.

A PICK-POCKET.—Hafiz Meera, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to nine months' hard labour on being convicted of stealing one rupee from a man's pocket.

RECEIVING A BRIBE.—Ruggonath Morobs, a sub-inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of accepting or obtaining the sum of Rs. 8 from one Luckoo Balloo, as a gratification other than legal remuneration. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THEFT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—Daniel Roach, a seaman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Joseph Lewis, a seaman and an inmate of the Home, where the theft was committed. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE ARISING FROM THE DEATH OF MR. CATHARALL.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case against Kumrodeen Goolam Mohideen, the syrang in charge of the boats belonging to the Harbour Defences Department, who stood charged with causing the death of Mr. Edward Thomas Catharall by a rash and negligent act, was called on for hearing, when Mr. Moffat, the Superintendent of the Water Police, informed his Worship that the public prosecutor has inquired into the case, and he was of opinion that no charge can be substantiated against the defendant, consequently he does not appear. Thereupon the Magistrate dismissed the case and discharged the prisoner.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE regret to learn that the funds of this useful institution are again failing. Owing to the absence from Bombay of so many of our principal residents, subscriptions have come in very meagrely since the commencement of the rains. The consequence has been that the expenditure for the past three months has exceeded the income by Rs. 1,400. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Committee have, during the period under notice, admitted into the schools several children who were thrown suddenly on the charity of the Christian public, by the death or illness of their parents. The increase in the number of inmates has been 12 since the annual meeting in April last, representing an additional outlay of between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 monthly. Other cases of an equally urgent nature, on behalf of destitute children, await disposal; but unless the liberality of the public flows in more freely, the Committee may have to refuse the shelter of the institution to these poor little ones. We trust that our reference to these facts may induce many of our readers to come to the aid of this charity.

BILLIARDS.

COOK *v.* STANLEY.

THESE two celebrated cueists played a return match at Temple Bar yesterday evening. It was evident at the outset of the game that both players were in better form than on the previous evening. After the usual misses Cook put together 8, and in his next break added 69, which included 21 spots. Stanley failed to score, and Cook making 23, caused the game to be called, Cook 100, Stanley 252. After some minor scores Stanley made his first large break, putting together, 60 which made him 324 to Cook 112. From this point of the game Stanley, by means of three breaks of 73, 61 and 64 went rapidly ahead, and as he shortly after supplemented these breaks by one of 117, which gave him a lead of 358 points, the game seemed to be all in his favour. The last-mentioned break included 38 consecutive spot strokes, 24 of them being made in succession in one pocket, Stanley screwing back into position after each stroke, until at last there was hardly room to spot the ball. Game was now called, Stanley 775, Cook 417. Cook continued to put together breaks of 30 and 40, but it was only when the game was called, Cook 746, Stanley 989, that he showed the spectators of what he could do when put to it. By all-round play he went to 795, when he got into position for the spot and holed the red 19 times in succession. He then lost position, but by all-round play he regained position, but only made 9 more *chassepots*, when he again lost it. Continuing to score by losing hazards and cannons, he for the third time recovered position for the spots, and added 11 more spot hazards, breaking down over the twelfth. The break amounted to 180 in all, and was loudly and deservedly applauded, although the applause would probably have been doubled if he had succeeded in running out. Stanley added 8 more to his score, when he left the balls on. Cook scored two cannons, but after the second left the balls in such a position that it was almost impossible to score. He played for safety, but Stanley was not to be denied as he made a beautiful losing hazard off the red, thus winning a very interesting game by 70 points. We understand that both Cook and Stanley have been backed to make breaks of 300 or over during their stay in Bombay, and there are also rumours of a match being arranged between Stanley and Shoter if the latter will come to terms. To-night being the night for the Fancy Dress Ball at the Town Hall, there will be no performance.

RULES FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1878.

No. 2805.—His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 9b of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, to make the following rules for the conduct of elections of members of the Corporation of the city of Bombay:—

"Rule 1.—For the purpose of the election of members of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, the said city shall be divided into the wards hereinafter specified, and such wards shall be respectively taken to be those shown in the lists of qualified voters to be framed by the Municipal Commissioner; and each such ward shall be entitled to return the number of members herein assigned to it; that is to say:—

Ward No. 1......	The Fort...... Colaba........ Esplanade........	5 Members.
Ward No. 2......	Market .... Mandvi .... Chuckla	6 Members.
Ward No. 3......	Dhobee Talao Funnuswady .... Bhooleshwar	4 Members.
Ward No. 4......	Oomercarry .... Dongree	3 Members.
Ward No. 5......	Khara Talao .... Koombharwara........ Kamateepoora .... Byculla	4 Members.
Ward No. 6......	Khetwady .... Girgaum . ... Chowpatty	3 Members.
Ward No. 7......	Walkeshwar .... Mahaluxmi	3 Members.
Ward No. 8......	Mazagon .... Tarwari	2 Members.
Ward No. 9......	Sewree .... Parell .... Sion	1 Member.
Ward No. 10......	Mahim........ Worlee	1 Member.

Rule 2.—Each person entitled to vote shall vote for one ward only; that is to say, the one in which he *is entered as resident in the* lists published by the Municipal Commissioner; and his vote shall be given for one member only. Provided that any person who is duly qualified in more wards than one may, on application to the Municipal Commissioner, not later than seven days before the date of election, be allowed to specify which of those wards he will vote in.

Clause II.—A Fellow of the University voting as such is disqualified from voting as a rate-payer, and must intimate accordingly to the Municipal Commissioner and specify the ward in which he intends to vote not less than seven days before the date of the rate-payers' election.

Rule 3.—The election shall be held on the day appointed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, at the places hereinafter appointed for the respective wards; that is to say:—

Wards No. 1 and No. 7.—At the Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Wards No. 3, No. 5 and No. 6.—At the Girgaum Police Court.

Wards No. 2 and No. 4.—At the Arthur Crawford Market.

Ward No. 8.—At the Mazagon Police Court.

Ward No. 9.—At the Police Station at Parell.

Ward No. 10.—At the Custom House at Mahim.

Rule 4.—The Municipal Commissioner may appoint such and so many polling officers as he may consider necessary, and may pay them reasonable remuneration for their services.

Rule 5.—Voting papers in the form appended shall be prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, and furnished to the electors on application at his office.

Rule 6.—On the day fixed for the election, the polling shall commence at 9 a.m. and shall close at 6 p.m. precisely, and each voter shall present to the polling officer his voting paper with the name of the person for whom he desires to vote written legibly therein in the English language, and with all particulars duly filled in, and shall answer any questions put to him by such officer, and shall sign the voting paper in his presence; and such officer shall attest each such signature, and shall attach consecutive numbers to all such voting papers, and shall, at the close of the poll, send them in a packed duly sealed and secured to the Municipal Commissioner.

Rule 7.—On the day of election, no objection to any intending voter shall be admitted, except in respect of identity, or of not being on the list of voters for the ward; and if any such authorised objection shall be made to any voter, the polling officer shall transmit his voting paper separately to the Municipal Commissioner, and shall direct the parties to appear before such Commissioner within three (3) days from the day of the election; and the decision of the Municipal Commissioner, made after due enquiry into the objection, shall be final.

Rule 8.—The polling officer shall, at the close of the day, transmit to the Municipal Commissioner a list of the objections to voters admitted by him during the day: and the Municipal Commissioner, shall, after hearing and deciding upon all such objections, make lists of the votes given in each ward and shall record the same in his office, and shall, within ten days after the election published in the *Government Gazette*, and at his office, the names of the candidates for each ward, and the number of votes given for them respectively. And the candidates for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in each ward shall, in the proportion hereinbefore assigned to the respective wards, be deemed to have been elected members of the Corporation for the said wards accordingly.

Rule 9.—No person shall be returned for more than one ward; and in case of any person or persons being found to be elected in more than one ward, he or they shall be permitted to elect for which ward or wards respectively he or they will serve as member or members of the Corporation, and the votes which the said person or persons shall have obtained in any other Ward shall be cancelled, and the nominee or nominees in succession who shall have obtained the next largest number of votes shall be returned in the place of the said person or persons: and if, in any such case, there shall have been no other nominee for whom any votes have been recorded then the Governor in Council shall fix a time for holding an election in respect of any ward or wards which may thus be left without due representation.

Rule 10.—In case of any two or more nominees receiving an equal number of votes in the same wards, the choice shall, if necessary, be decided by lot, to be drawn in the presence of the Municipal Commissioner, who shall publish the name of the person to be whom the lot has fallen.

These rules shall remain in force until further notice.

The training of naval cadets appears to be an expensive affair. There are at present some two hundred boys on board the Britannia at Dartmouth, and the board and instruction of each boy costs £400 a year, of which the parents pay £70 and the State the remaining £330.

When Lord Carlisle was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland there came over to Dublin the famous Peninsular hero and Field-Marshal, Lord Seaton, who, as a matter of course, was invited to and attended a ball at the Castle. At the end of the evening, when the Field-Marshal wished to go away, one of the attendants at his request asked for "Lord Seaton's carriage." The cry was passed in the usual way down the line for "Lord Seaton's carriage," until by the natural action of the Irish tongue it became transformed to "Lord Sayton's carriage," but without any response being obtained. At length one of the linkmen, in an interval of silence, cried out, "*The Divil's carr'ge!*"—and immediately the vehicle drove up.

The rumour that Yakoob Khan has escaped from Cabul, but in a state of semi-idiocy owing to the rigour of his imprisonment and the manner in which he was fed, though not yet confirmed, recalls the fate of the miserable princes who were confined in the Fort of Gwalior by the order of Aurungzebe. Sulemain Shekoh, one of these princes, was taken and brought before the Emperor and his whole Court. Bernier tells us that he besought that he might then and there be executed, rather than kept in prison and made to drink the poust which would gradually reduce him to imbecility. His prayer was not granted, and Bernier proceeds:—"This poust is nothing but poppy expressed and infused a night in water. And it is that potion which those that are kept at Gwalior are commonly made to drink—I mean those princes whose heads they think it is not fit to cut off. This is the first thing that is brought them in the morning, and they have nothing given them to eat till they have drunk a great cupful of it; they would rather let them starve. This emaciates them exceedingly and maketh them die insensibly, they losing little by little their understanding and growing torpid and senseless."—*Pall Mall Budget*

THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1878.

THE following Resolution by the Government of Bombay, in the Financial Department, dated 24th September, is published for general information:—

Letter from the Superintendent of Stationery, dated 30th August 1878 submitting a report on the working of the Stationery Office for the year 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.

The value of stock in hand at the beginning of the year 1877-78 was Rs. 4,21,159, while receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 2,88 995, or Rs. 7,10,154 in all. Out of these, the issues amounted to Rs. 2,88,830, leaving the value of stock at the close of the year at Rs. 4,21,324. As compared with the previous year, the issues were—

Year.	English Stores. Rs.	Indian Stores. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1876-77..................	3,72,753	24,217	3,96 970
1877-78..........	2,77,322	11,507	2,88,829
More..................	....	....	....
Less	95,431	12,710	1,08,141

The decrease of Rs. 1,08,141 under "Issues" is mainly due to less consumption of paper in the Government Central Press, the decrease in which alone, as compared with the previous year, has been Rs. 1,25,600. The Superintendent states—"The reason for this is that ordinary printing paper has been substituted to a great extent for a superior quality of paper for printed forms, circulars, &c., of public offices and departments and a careful scrutiny of the indents for the same, as has been observed in the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 247, dated 23rd January 1878." Government concur in these remarks of the Superintendent of Stationery, and the practice which has been attended with so great a saving should be carefully followed in future. Government are glad to observe from Mr. Arbuthnot's report that strict supervision is exercised over the expenditure of paper in the Commissioner's Press at Kurrachee, as directed in Government Resolution, dated 9th Feb. 1878.

In conclusion, Government are glad to express their satisfaction with the manner in which the management of the Stationery Department has been conducted, as exhibited by the favourable results now reviewed.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A MURDER of a brutal nature was reported to the Calcutta Police on Saturday morning, to have been committed in the house of an "unfortunate." The heads of police repaired to the spot, and there found a good-looking Hindoo woman, aged about 37, lying on her bed with her throat and stomach cut open and the bowels protruding. She had an incised wound about the centre of the neck six inches long, dividing the left carotid artery. The internal and external jugular veins and wind-pipe were cut open, and she also had an incised wound about 4 inches in length in the abdomen. This latter wound was deep and penetrated into the chest. There were also two superficial wounds half-an inch in length, close to the tips of the thumb. It appeared that the culprit was by profession a produce-broker, named Otool Chunder Mullick, that he was in visiting terms with the deceased, that on the day in question he visited her, between 8 and 9 p.m., and in company with others (men and women), played at cards and drank, that at about 10 or 11 p.m. they retired, and that nothing more was known of them till the following morning when the servant found her in the state described and gave the alarm. The culprit's whereabouts or his proper name was unknown at the time, but the police traced the prisoner. On being arrested he made a clean breast of the affair, and in presence of the Coroner and jury made a voluntary statement to the effect that he had committed the deed ascribed to him, but could not account for his action. The deceased was wealthy, and her ornaments were found on the accused's person at time of his arrest. He is a man apparently about 40 years of age, and in making his statement before the Coroner, though seemingly penitent, appeared stolid and indifferent.—*Statesman.*

TRIPLE HOMICIDE.

MURDER of a most horrible and astounding nature took place at Eatumanoor on Sunday last. A Nair went to a Brahmin's house, knocked at his door which was opened to him, and got in. No sooner had he entered the room than he bolted the door and began to dispute with the Brahmin about certain money transactions. In a moment the wordy strife was turned in a scuffle, during which the Nair wounded the Brahmin in several places with a knife. The nephew of the Brahmin followed by his old mother and other relations in the house came to his rescue and broke open the door, when the ruffian, leaving his first victim half-dead, turned towards his rescuers, despatched both the nephew and the mother by a single blow each with the knife in his hand, wounded two others, and then walked off. On the road he met the elder brother of the Brahmin who was coming in hot haste, hearing of a quarrel at home with the said Nair, but knowing very little about his horrible deeds. He now began to remonstrate with him for it, when the murderer, without uttering a word, sent the knife which was still in his hand right through the neck of the unfortunate man, and laid him low on the spot. The police authorities were apprised of these occurrences, and the culprit was at once arrested. The Brahmin, who was first attacked, but escaped death to see all these calamities which befell his family and of which he is said to be the real cause, is now in hospital. He is a rich banker, and as such is said to have rendered himself notorious by his usurious practices and other unjust dealings with his debtors, of whom the murderer is one.—*Cochin Argus.*

OUR POLICY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE have now to see why the Ameer of Cabul should so strongly rely on the mutual jealousies of England and Russia. By the 2nd Article of the short Treaty of 30th March, 1855, the East India Company engaged "to respect those territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness's possession, and never to interfere therein;" on his part, by the 3rd Article of the same treaty, the Ameer engaged "to be the friend of the friends, and enemy of the enemies, of the Honourable East India Company." By the treaty of 26th January, 1857, the East India Company entered into an engagement, the object of which was to "aid Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to defend and maintain his present possessions in Balkh, Cabul, and Candahar against Persia." Here, then, the Ameer Shere Ali can point to agreements which amount to guaranteeing him in his possessions, and should Russia move on Balkh, he can point to the express mention of that principality. Should any Russian emissary or envoy endeavour to put pressure on the Ameer, we may be sure these engagements will be made the most of. What is more likely than that, met in such a fashion, the Russian ambassador will in his turn offer the guarantee of the Czar against any British coercive measures? The Ameer would thus feel secure against either party, and would be prepared to slight either, as suited his necessities, or his interest for the moment. Put into words, his thought would be—"Will either of these rivals risk a war with the other, in order to compel me to make a declaration of freindship which neither of them can or will believe in? Declarations of that kind are easily made, and mean nothing, but beyond such declarations, neither can go without provoking the other to enter the field. The time has not come for them to fight about me or mine: meanwhile, I am perfectly safe, and can play my own game, and repay the English for some of the slights and injuries I have suffered from their faithlessness and selfishness." In the absence of a general treaty with the Ameer, there is only the provision of Article 3 of the Treaty of 1855 to fall back upon, and Shere Ali will plausibly enough argue that this general clause has been modified by Article 11 of the Treaty of January, 1857, which limits the phrase "friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies" of the East India Company to "Persia or the allies of Persia." He will in this view urge the different position of Russia, acting, not as the ally of Persia, but on her own behalf, after England has rejected the offer of the Czar not to carry his operations beyond the Oxus. Article 11 runs thus—"This agreement in no way supersedes the Treaty made at Peshawur on 30th March, 1855, by which the Ameer of Cabul, engaged to be the friends of the friends, and enemy of the enemies of the Honorable East India Company; and the Ameer of Cabul, *in the spirit of that treaty*, agrees to communicate to the British Government any overtures he may receive from Persia, or the allies of Persia, during the war, *or while there is friendship between the Cabul and British Governments.*" The Ameer will have learnt of the rejection of Prince Gortschakoff's proposal from General Abramoff, and will claim to interpret the words, "in the spirit of that Treaty," by the action British Government. Further, he will say that he was in any case only bound so long "as there is friendship between the Cabul and British Governments," and that England trifled with his friendship at Umballa, and has since rejected it, by discontinuing his subsidy. He has a case against England ready to his hand. Lastly, he will certainly urge the partition of Seistan as an evidence of our unfriendliness, and as a sacrifice of Afghan rights. But against the many unfavourable circumstances the British Envoy will have to encounter, there is one point in his favour which may be decisive of the whole matter. Russia has played prematurely in a way to expose her whole game. It is a declaration of permanent hostility, a divulging of a plan of campaign. It is a step which England is bound to notice, and against the consequences of which she is bound to protect herself. It is a political move supported by an armed demonstration, and inasmuch as it can neither be explained away, nor minimised, it is at this juncture a move which plays into the hands of the English Cabinet. Russia, without challenging her rival to play, has thrown an ace on the table; if it remain untrumped, England will deserve all the ills which can fall upon the most fatuous of players. Of his own personal experience, the English envoy can contrast the widely different conduct of the English. In 1855, we abandoned Kurrum and Doser, although they were dependencies of the Sikh Government, at the request of Dost Mahommed; and when, on the 8th November, 1856, Sir Neville Chamberlain himself crossed the Kurrum River at the head of 4,000 men and 14 guns, it was only after clear proof that the deputy of the Ameers was unable to control the Turis. Sir Neville can point out that he was back at Kohat on the 22nd December. That England has not coveted any portion of the Ameer's land, even when her interests demanded she should have a hold upon Candahar: whilst Russia has, without provocation, and in a time of peace, threatened to occupy Balkh. The Ameer is a soldier, and will comprehend a soldier's argument, why England cannot permit Balkh to be garrisoned by Russia. It has always been regarded with Herat as an outwork of India. It occupies a position which gives it command of the upper valley of the Oxus, and consequently of the passes from Badakshan through Chitral into the plain of Peshawur. Blessed with a plentiful supply of water, and built on a slope, modern science would speedily remove the reproach of its unhealthiness, recover its fabled fertility, and convert it into an inexhaustible base of supplies for armies operating in Turkestan, or against India. Such a point is too important to be overlooked, too valuable to be allowed to fall uncontested into the hands of a rival. Russia has made a false move by preparing to occupy it at the outset of her connection with the Ameer.

Why is it that lawyers always have the largest balances at their bankers? The man of property usually finds it no easy matter to lay his hand suddenly upon a few hundreds, but the lawyer can usually draw a check for his thousands with confidence. Can it be that there is a natural drain of everything towards the law in these our days? And is it possible that the "fruitful session," which we so much admire, is entitled to our admiration because it provides in new statutes new channels of ignorance and doubt through which the streams may flow from those who know not the law to those who live by practising it?—*Vanity fair.*

PROFESSOR Hackel, of Jena, has discovered and told the world that "the primitive life organisms were formed chemically by spontaneous generation at the bottom of the sea like saline crystals in water." From these organisms, he says, there was developed by adaptation, hereditary selection, and struggle for existence, a series of living things, which at last reached to the culminating point in "the catarrhine monkeys of the old world," from which Man is descended in a direct line. "Nohow else," he affirms, can the "origin of life be explained."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

SUSPICION of all Muscovite movements in the East, no matter what their pretext; complete disregard of all Russian pledges and assurances, however solemn or precise; a stern resolve to be rather too soon than too late in acting on those suspicions and that distrust—this should have been the basis of English policy; of a policy, too, that should have been carried out by all available ways and means steadily and determinately; and if our Government could only have believed what they were told of the condition of things in Russia itself, they would have found particular reasons against shirking the duty of settled action. For, as we lost no opportunity of pointing out, the Russia which is our enemy and the enemy of all peace in Europe stood in grave danger at home. The country itself simmered with revolution: popular discontent is commonly appeased by military triumphs; a few grand or grandiose successes in the field have always had their use in re-establishing the authority of the despot and freeing him from domestic anxiety. But as long as the Imperial system exists in Russia so long will our Eastern troubles continue and increase. And that being so, what our Government did was this; they not only took no measures to forbid the war—as we are told now it might have been forbidden—but they actually helped the Czar and his Ministers and generals to all the glory and advantage of a grand military success at a moment when some daring in diplomacy and some boldness of action might have turned their triumphs to utter ruin. The moment of which we speak was after the Treaty of San Stefano, and just before the English surrender to Count Schouvaloff—a time when the scattered, exhausted armies of the Czar were perishing of neglect and disease by thousands, when Turkey had still 200,000 fighting men in good case, and when the astounding pretensions of Russia and the obvious conspiracy of the Northern Powers against the West had fairly aroused imagination amongst the free peoples of Europe. But of course a Cabinet constituted like that of Lord Beaconsfield could take no strong or definite resolutions; it could only drift on in hope that affairs would turn out pretty well after all. There is no policy in distraction; and the members of the present Administration, as many as had minds to boast of, had different minds. Some of them strongly felt that it would not be gentlemanlike to harbour suspicion of Russian designs. Suspicion was vulgar. Although long and unvarying experience not only counselled but commanded distrust of Russian oaths, the genteel thing to do was never to doubt the polite assurances that covered every advance of Imperial brigandage. Other members of the Cabinet not only held these views, but they had their religious predilections to consider, and they hated Mahommedanism and yearned to Ritualism and the Orthodox Church. Others, including some of these, were too dull to perceive that even in our own day political convulsions of the first order are just as possible as at any past or any future period; and there was too much timidity in the Cabinet, even if there had been more perception. The English Government, being thus disordered and dissentient, had practically no existence. England was as much effaced by the carefully concealed distractions of its Government as France was by the penalties of conquest; and so it happened that our rulers only took action when they formally handed over to Russia all she had been fighting for (more particularly including positions from which the better to coerce England), and sanctioned a new war of massacre on behalf of one of Russia's accomplices. Whether this was done gratuitously out of mere native confusion and weakness, or whether our Ministers were suddenly allowed some inkling of what was going on at Cabul and were frightened at it, we do not pretend to say. Probably the Government will prefer to allege that they had not the remotest idea of what was going on at Cabul, and therefore had nothing to be frightened at. But, however that may be, we all know it now; and a pretty commentary it is on the polite acceptance of Russian promises and pledges after they had been seventy-and-seven times proved mendacious, and on the assurances of superior minds that the fear of Russian action on India was a bugbear. Thanks to our trusting spirit, and to our masterly inactivities, Russia has now done enough to maintain a position of enormous influence in India, as Stupidity itself is forced to acknowledge. But she is still moving forward. Even while our Prime Minister was assuring his bamboozled countrymen that the relations of Russia and England were "essentially friendly," and that the Czar's Government were now convinced that "a restless and warlike spirit is one that must debase and perhaps even ruin their country," Russia was pushing her designs in the East with unfaltering energy and daring. Arms and arts were still at work, are still at work, and are likely to continue at work; for the conquest of Turkey and the acquisition of Armenia under the nose of England have given her a prestige and a means of which she will not fail to avail herself to the full. Further measures for coercing England in India, fresh excuses for them, are being prepared; while at home our Government is preparing too—to permit the one and courteously to accept the other. More they dare not do.

This is the position to which we are now brought with relation to Russia, and all because there was no sufficient wisdom to foresee one all-but-certain consequence of the Franco-German war, or no courage to act upon the forecast. If Russia can only keep down her home discontents for six years, we shall cease to be masters in the East. Meanwhile, the Three Emperors' bargain, which has done so much for one of the parties to the compact, is not yet carried out perhaps. The Northern alliance has yet to cripple the possibility of a renewed Western alliance, and make a further partition of empire. But there may be time for the West to anticipate events, and stand up together in a firm alliance against this danger. Nor would it be a very daring thing to do; for more than one of these Northern Powers is aware of internal troubles which forbid the thought of any warlike enterprise that does not surely promise success.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE PAYNE.

(*Standard, Sept.* 3.)

THE rally made last week in Mr. George Payne's condition, which gave his friends encouragement to hope, was on Sunday forenoon succeeded by great difficulty of breathing, accompanied by sudden prostration of strength. He remained quite conscious up to a very short period before his death, which took place yesterday morning at a quarter-past eleven o'clock. So closed a life unfortunately almost unexampled in the history of English sport.

In his "hot youth, when George the Third was King," Mr. George Payne first set foot upon a race-course. His colours were earliest seen in 1823. For half a century and more has he been a prominent member of the turf. During that time, if there is one quality more than another by which his conduct as a racing man has been marked, it is that of unsullied honour. Neither in the running of his horses nor in his betting transactions has the many-tongued voice of scandal been able to assail him. Yet he has run a career which would have burnt the wings of nine men out of ten, from the heavy nature of the speculations which have marked it. Those who plunge heavily upon the turf often find themselves in difficulties, and the infatuation of gambling not seldom leads them in desperation to speculate beyond their means. But of Mr. Payne it must be said that, heavy bettor though he was, he never failed to meet his obligations as a man of honour, though at times, in olden days, they have run to figures which would make many a modern plunger ask for "time" with small shame, and with every expectation of condonation. He was educated at Eton, and thence migrated to Christ Church, where, like many a light-hearted undergraduate before and after him, he did everything short of study, and in the time received his *liceat migrari.* His racing predilections had even then begun to develope themselves, and on leaving Alma Mater he took to the turf in earnest. A year after that his colours had been first seen upon a race-course he met with a terrible "facer" over Jerry, the winner of the St. Leger. Mr. Payne's luck was never of a high order, and he began his career of plunging on this occasion by losing some thirty-three thousand pounds, having stood the second horse in the race. Yet "he came up smiling," as if it were an every-day occurrence. Some men seem constantly to breed or buy nuggets in horse-flesh, without possessing any deep knowledge of horses. One race after another of the classic events is credited to them. Mr. Payne, whatever may have been his want of experience, in common with other young men of his age during the days of George IV., was, at all events, as sound a judge of horses as most men in his noon-day and even-tide of life; yet bad luck seemed to stick to him, as it did to Lord George Bentinck; just as at whist, a player, though superior to the majority of his opponents, may often find the honours and tick against him, in spite of play, for months and even years together. He had a turn or two of luck, but they were few and far between, and the great three-year-old races were always somehow dead against him. In 1850 he won the Cesarewitch with Glauca, and after Lord Glasgow's death he inherited half that nobleman's stud (the other half being bequeathed to General Peel). Musket was one of these legacy horses, and with him Mr. Payne won the Ascot Stakes under the big impost of 8st 12lb for a three-year-old. Two years later he won the Alexandra Plate with the same horse. Mr. Payne always ran these legacy horses in the colours of their late owner—out of compliment to Lord Glasgow's memory. But turns of luck like this never brought an actual turn of the tide, and many a time he was cruelly tantalised. He ran second to Crucifix in 1840 for the Oaks with Welfare, and in many another season Mr. Payne's filly would have been good enough to have won but in Lord George Bentinck's flyer she found more than her match. In this particular case Mr. Payne for once was in luck in that his own filly did not win, for he had backed Lord George's filly for a large amount and his own for next to nothing and had Crucifix been beaten by his own he would have been out of pocket even with the gain of the stakes. At one time he was in a sort of partnership on the turf with the late Mr. Greville; but such luck as did fall to them was chiefly through the medium of Mr. Greville's horses. Muscovite, in 1854, did them a good turn by winning the Cesarewitch, and landed a heavy stake for Mr. Payne. The subject of our memoir was associated with the Fyfield stable, Alec Taylor's and shared the tantalising luck which has befallen it on so many occasions. It was aggravating to see the "dark" Savernake (then the "Bribery colt") beaten by only the hairs on his nose in both the Derby and St. Leger of 1862, his conqueror on each occasion being Sir Richard Sutton's Lord Lyon; and in later years the same ill-fortune befell them—again with a "dark" colt that had never before seen a starting post—when, in 1872, Pell-mell was beaten a head by Cremorne for the Derby.

It is many years since Mr. Payne resided at his estate of Sulby, in Northamptonshire, and there are few who now ride with the Pytchley hounds who can recollect him as master of that pack; yet he played that part during his term of office with success and popularity, and received a handsome testimonial in the shape of an *epergne* on his retirement. Mr. Payne had lived down most of his contemporaries, and was a unique specimen of the dandy of the old school. His dress was always plain yet distinctive; he abhorred a "horsey" get up, and was usually to be seen in a plain frock coat, high "stick up" collar, and a check neckcloth; his beaver also had an unmistakeable build, which of itself would have characterised and marked him in a crowd. It was, however, as a heavy bettor and as an authority upon racing matters that Mr. Payne was best known upon the turf. He was not one of the heavy buyers of yearlings, and never had a long string of three and two year olds in training, such as the late Marquis of Hastings among quondam plungers, or the present Lord Falmouth among the non-betting class of owners. Mr. Payne never aspired to take a distinct lead as a turf legislator and mentor, such as was by common consent accorded to Lord George Bentinck, and to Admiral Rous after the latter; but none the less he had a voice of greater weight than that of most other members of the Jockey Club, among whom he was a veritable patriarch. The first published list of the members of that body occurs in 1832, and the name of Mr. Payne there figures, but he had been elected some years previously. He was of the same school and tenets as Admiral Rous, and held that short-distance races and handicaps did not necessarily deteriorate the thoroughbred; and he was by no means inclined to lend his support to any projected turf legislation that tended to introduce more weight-for-age racing and fewer handicaps. As a steward his decisions were always marked by sound judgment and sense. He was a quick calculator of chances, and, as has been said before, a heavy bettor, prone to make big bets at an instant's notice, while others would be hesitating and calculating the odds before they made up their minds. It is not every man of whom it is said, as of Mr. Payne, that he had run through two fortunes, half of a third, and yet had never incurred a stain on his honour. He was a whist-player of the highest class, and a sound judge of the game, and of the *lex non scripta* as well as *scripta*, which is attached to it. If a knotty point occurred at the Turf, Arlington, or Portland, there was no safer or more popular referee than Mr. Payne, and we believe we can say that not one of his scores—may be hundreds—of verdicts has ever been found upon examination to be unsound, though often given at a minute's notice. And it was not only upon disputed questions of cards that his arbitration was wont to be called in; upon any point in which honour was involved disputants would invoke his intervention. His sense of this commodity was accepted as so delicate that his *ipse dixit* in a difficulty of this sort sufficed, as a rule, to settle all differences. He was fond of heavy stakes at whist, and would not unfrequently have as much as a thousand pounds upon a rubber. Yet he had little fancy for the bold gambling games of chance; ecarte and piquet he liked, but chicken-hazard, even in the days when Crockford's flourished at St. James's, had no attractions for him. He would throw a few mains, perhaps, but did not care to stay long at the game. Whist was his forte, and there was, perhaps, no better player in London, nor one who spent more hours in the year over the game.

Few men have been more popular among their intimates, and also among scores of younger men who boasted little more than a casual and nodding acquaintance with the patriarch. There was a natural kindliness of disposition in his manner, mingled often with an external curtness and plain speaking, which are frequently found associated with the first-named quality. He was a man of strong nerves and constitution, and in the habit, especially in younger days, and even in later years, of subjecting himself to wear and tear which would have broken down many a man of more powerful physique, but of less capacity for enduring sleeplessness and racket. He liked to be perpetually on the move; now at Newmarket, now at Goodwood; then Paris, Hamburg, and Nice in turn had their glimpse of him. He seemed to be able to dispense with sleep, or to take it in quantities *en route*, without evincing any fatigue. It is not every man who can boast that he can tire out two valets de chambre. It is said that on one occasion, when Mr. Payne had been rattling about from place to place for days and weeks, upon the Continent and elsewhere, travelling at night, and moving here and there in the day, his valet, in a state of exhaustion at the mere locomotion and wear and tear of packing and unpacking began, with reluctance, to give notice, explaining that his health was giving way, as a reason for wishing to leave Mr. Payne's service. Mr. Payne's reply was characteristic. The servant was a good one, and he was loth to part with him. All he said was—"Can't stand the work? Can't sleep? Then get another man to help you."

Few who saw Mr. Payne enjoying himself as usual at Goodwood had any idea that a sudden break up in his constitution was impending. Those who knew him best had, it is true, observed that he had aged with more than usual rapidity during the last twelve months; but still he seemed twice as vigorous as could be expected from most men of his years, and to be still capable of enjoying life thoroughly. It was at Brighton that the change came, and he was seized with paralysis during the race week. The solicitude displayed on the part of the fashionable and sporting world during the last few weeks would be a fair test of the esteem and popularity in which he was held by all who had been in the habit of coming in contact with him.

NEW IDEALS OF MARRIAGE.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

OUR readers have doubtless shared the interest that has been aroused in ourselves by the candid and copious confessions of the various would-be Benedicts who have recently communicated to the pages of *Vanity Fair* the grounds of their quarrel with the young and comely of the other sex. If we are to believe these correspondents, Society swarms with men of good position, of agreeable manners, of moderate perhaps, but withal sufficient, means, who are burning with pious passion to enter the matrimonial state, but who are utterly unable to discover willing or suitable mates. Girls, it is said, have grown so bold, so forward, and so "mannerly" that everyone who values refinement and womanliness shrinks from a union with such unnatural hybrids; while others have become so eaten up with materialism and the pride of life, that they would not consent to hearken for a moment to a suitor who cannot woo as Jove won Danae. Others, again, are taxed with having lost all the modesty of their sex, with outrageous and shameless familiarity with men whom they have no expectation of marrying and who have no idea of marrying them; and altogether the picture of the manners and morals of the time is almost enough to console those who are no longer young for their advancing years, and to make them positively thankful for the reflection that they were married a quarter of a century ago.

Let us try to pass a judicial, and therefore an impartial, verdict on the controversy that has been running on in our columns. There is some truth even in the bitterest of these accusations, but there is likewise some exaggeration even in the mildest of them. The conduct of people in this world will invariably be found to depend, if we scrutinise it closely enough, on the ideal of life they happen to entertain. "Ideal" may sound a rather fine word to employ in connection with a matter that affects and involves everybody without exception; but everyone, consciously or unconsciously, and, as a rule, unconsciously, has an ideal, however low or grovelling it may happen to be. Some people's ideal—indeed most people's ideal, or standard of the *summum bonum*—is lots of money. This person ambitions a comfortable house and nothing to do; that one pines for a stablefull of horses, that other craves for an unceasing round of parties and fine gowns, with these a yacht is the supposed height of bliss, while those fancy they will never be happy unless they are allowed to be perpetually travelling. We might multiply instances almost indefinitely, but we adduce these as samples of the ideals which men and women cherish. Now, girls—whether they know it or not—must have an ideal in connection with marriage. What is married life to bring them? What is the end they hope to obtain in accepting it. What sort of existence will it secure them? We believe that the marriage ideal in the minds of girls has greatly changed within the last few years. Formerly a girl's thoughts, in so far as they ran upon marriage, conjured up also visions of a nice-looking, nice-mannered, true-hearted, popular young fellow, who would make her happy by loving her, and whom she in turn could love. The period of home subjection and home insularity would cease. She would have her own house, her own tea-service, her own drawing-room, possibly her own boudoir. She would have her own servants and rule over an establishment where she was unchallenged mistress. Possibly, and at any rate in time, she would have her own carriage and her own horses. She would be able to ask her own, her very own, friends to stay with her. She would give her own dinner-parties, and go into Society with her husband, fond of him, and he fond of her. Home was very nice; father was very dear and mother very kind; but liberty is sweet, especially with a "dearer self-in-self." Moreover, "youth and crabbed age cannot live together;" and in any case she was only doing, or looking forward to do, what her parents had done before her. Her highest ambition was to repeat their experience. Under such conditions as these, and with girls cherishing such an ideal of marriage, it was not a difficult thing for a decent sort of fellow either to secure the affections of one of them, or to support her becomingly after he had done so.

It is indubitable that the girl's ideal of marriage has of late years greatly changed; and the change has been produced in part by what she sees, and in part by what she reads. We entertain no doubt that the female novelists who have followed in the wake of the late George Laurence have materially modified the ideal of a suitable lover as entertained by many of their sex. "Ouida," Miss Broughton, Miss Annie Thomas, and others, have accustomed them to ferocious lovers—but we will not waste our time in repeating a description of the physical peculiarities of the Adonis of the Period according to the standard of the female three-volume novel. Everybody knows the sort of hero, half Ajax, half Paris, of their monotonous pages. Crown-up people may smile at such absurdities, but girls are very impressionable, and when once they have adopted such an ideal, it is not easy to expel it from their minds. The person hardly exists in real life; the nearest approach to it being any or every unprincipled man who is prepared to make "fierce love" to any fool be meets. Obviously this is not a condition of things favourable to marriage; for while it makes girls more prompt, and indeed eager, to flirt—though flirting seems rather an insufficient word under the circumstances—it indisposes them to appreciate attentions of a more delicate, but more practical kind.

So much for the change produced in the ideals of women by what they read; for we do not like to say more. The transformation is completed by what they see. While silly novels tell them that a lover, to be worth anything, must rail against heaven and bite the grass with his teeth, the whole arrangements of Society keep daily telling them that a husband is no good at all unless he has a great deal of money. During the last twenty years the practice of luxurious self-indulgence has crept on apace. We are assured that trade is bad and that everybody is poor. We can only reply, "Circumspice!" Splendour and spending are still the order of the day, and households vie with each other in the race of ostentation. People whose home is in the country must have a house in town. People who live in town must be able to take a house in the country, or a house at the seaside, whenever they feel inclined to have a change.

It is an age of horse-races; and life is scarcely life unless people can attend at least all the principal races. If you are not "in the swim" you might as well be drowned and done with; and it is indispensable, therefore, that a husband, or a man who is contemplated as a possible husband, should count his income by thousands. What are two people going to do nowadays with a thousand a-year, or twelve hundred, or even fifteen hundred, or eighteen? They can exist, it is true; but a husband with such an income as that is a "blank." The ideal of life at present in vogue does not include the notion of saving; it only includes the notion of spending. Extravagance, not economy, is the standard of domestic happiness at present in fashion. It is not a girl's ideal, when she marries, that she should stay at home; but, on the contrary, that she should leave it perpetually. In a word, if you get at the heart of a great many girls, you discover that their ideal of life is that it should be one continual "spree."

That the ideal of marriage has changed, and that it is assuming the aspect we have described, we entertain no doubt. At the same time, there still are girls whom the new gospel of marriage has not invaded; the quiet pious daughters of quiet pious people, who have lost no reverence for themselves, and no tenderness for others. They may be growing fewer. They are. But they still are to be found, and a man must be peculiarly unfortunate who does not find them. As for the rest, they either remain unmarried, or they are well mated to the vulgar or stupid plutocrats of Society, who make life a "spree" for them until they end by making it a bore.

I NOTICE with much satisfaction a recent order in the *Government of India Gazette* laying down that in future the superscription on all official envelopes is to run "On Her Imperial Majesty's Service," instead of the simple heading "On Her Majesty's Service," which for so many years has done duty in all parts of the Queen's dominions. This is indeed satisfactory!—*Truth.*

IT is understood that the medical profession are determined to have, if possible, a large number of representatives in the House of Commons at the then general election. Medical men complain that at present they are almost entirely without representation, while the Bar, the railway interest, trade, commerce, and all the other interests, have numberless spokesmen in Parliament. Dr. Andrew Clarke, it is said, will be urged to stand for the University of London. Sir Henry Thompson is also spoken of as a probable candidate for a seat.

CLERICAL AGENCIES.—"The very name of 'clerical agency' must be distasteful to any one who considers what the ministry of the Church really is, and how fatal it is to its sacredness and efficiency, if it be connected in any way, either with private commercial agency, or with open buying and selling in the market. Certainly the two kinds of clerical agency which are constantly brought before us—the traffic in livings and the traffic in lithographed sermons—both present to us some singularly repulsive features; the one connecting the care of souls with all the unworthy associations of the money market, the other bringing the high ministerial function of the preaching of the Word of God into the still more dangerous atmosphere of deceit and false pretence. Under these circumstances we cannot but think that certain recent disclosures as to the characters of some men engaged in both these forms of 'agency' ought to force on the attention of all serious men the consideration of the trade which yields them congenial occupation, and to induce an earnest resolution that, at whatever cost, it shall be as far as possible put a stop to, either by law, or by public opinion, or by the combined action of both. It is the concrete example, rather than the abstract principle, which moves the mass of men. There are some who will apologise in general for traffic in livings and for the preaching of other men's sermons as our own, who will perhaps hesitate to buy their livings, and borrow their sermons, from men whose names figure unpleasantly in the police courts. The distinction may not be altogether reasonable, but we shall be glad if in any way, whether by reason or mere sentiment, the seriousness of these flagrant scandals can be brought home to the public mind."—London *Guardian*, July 31.

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Please remit for packing charges to the Mofussil Rs. 2 extra.

Drawing and Dining-room, Office and Hall Clocks, Carriage and all kinds of Portable Clocks, Night Lamp and Fancy Time-Pieces, &c., always in stock, lists and particulars on application.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO MOFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

September 23. RAMPART ROW,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP......£750,000
RESERVE FUND ....£151,560 10s.

HEAD OFFICE : 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates. Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms. Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.

S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, Limited.
I. G. H. Meugens, Esq., (Messrs. William Moran & Co.)
Leo Zander, Esq. (Messrs. Robert & Charriol.)

MEDICAL OFFICER—Sidney Smith, Esq. M.R.C.S., Bombay.

ACTUARY AND AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND—W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN VARIOUS FORMS.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS HELD BY TRUSTEES ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1877. FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR Rs. 17,80,638.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to
MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four hundred thousand pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five millions sterling. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

As regards New business :—the New Assurances have exceeded £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.

The Rates of Premium have been recently revised ; the conditions of Assurance are liberal ; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled of the well-known bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT, PORTER & Co., by London.

Quarts in 4 dozen Cases at........Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints in 8 " " " .... " 3-6 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE—E. MERCIER & Co.'s, EPERNAY.
First quality ....per doz. Pts. Rs. 18 0
Do. .... do. Qts. " 35 0
Second quality.................... do. do. " 25 0
SHERRY & PORT—OFFLEY FORRESTER & Co.'s
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal, ...per doz. Qts. Rs. 18
" Amontillado " .... do. do. " 23
" Vine de Pasto " .... do. do. " 28
Fine Old Port, Read Seal .... do. do. " 18
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal .... do. do. " 25 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc .... do. do. " 10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac. do. do. " 25 0
WHISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blande Scotch.............. do. do. " 21 0
BEER—PALACE BREWERY, NICOLSON'S.—
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons ....Rs. 55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do. .... " 21 0
Per dozen Quarts .... " 4 4
Per dozen Pints .... " 3 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

IN connection with our large Foundry, capable of turning out all kinds of Castings up to 20 Tons Weight, we have Fitting, Smithy and Boiler-makers' Shops each under skilled European supervision, and fitted with every class of Machinery, requisite for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates and Plans submitted for all kinds of Forgings, (under steam hammer), Ornamental and General Castings, Girders, Roofs, Shafting, and Pulleys, Cranes, Mortar-Mills, Road Rollers, Water and Conservancy Carts, Sluices, &c.

Engines and Machinery of all kinds imported through our London Agents on Commission or Estimate. Every information given on application.

Sole makers of "Crawford's" Rural Privies, erected by the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in several towns and villages, highly approved by the Sanitary authorities. Plans and prices on application.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

HYDROPHOBIA ! HYDROPHOBIA !
HYDROPHOBIA !!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Contractor and Tent Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has at considerable expense made several special alterations and additions to his tents to suit their convenience and comfort. These gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his tents were far superior in every respect to others, and that the charges were moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time a Tent of any description for gentlemen who may be desirous of having one of their own on short notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32'	× 22'
" "	31'	— 21'
Field Officers "	29'	— 17'
Captains	24'	— 14'
Rowtee	24'	— 14'
Horse Stable		
Double Pole	20'	— 16'

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18'	— 14'
Do.	14'	— 14'
Hill	12'	— 12'
Staff Officers	12'	— 12'
Bechoba	12'	— 12'
Do.	10'	— 10'
Horse Stable		
Necessary	5'	— 5'
Do.	4'	— 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK"
MIXTURE.
Manufactured Daily.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most CHARMING MIXTURE out and eminently adapted for smoking in India.

1 lb. Tin, Rs. 3-4. | ½ lb. Tin, Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE.
FRESH SHIPMENT OF THIS
FAVORITE BIRD'S EYE
JUST TO HAND.
Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.

Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,

"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

The delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of Virginia successfully combined.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

FINEST LATAKIA,
RICH FULL BOUQUET.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures ; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp ; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University ; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air ; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINK WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered ; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars :—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER ; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is ; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATEN, which White Lead does not ; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does ; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease ; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well : in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White, Pigments there is nothing in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet ; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same ; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white ; 2nd, that it retains its opacity ; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air ; 4th, that it has a good body ; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint ; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used ; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE,

Seel Street, Liverpool, and 107, Cannon Street, London.

Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA. W. NICOL & Co., BOMBAY.

Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

BRITISH TABLE LINEN.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a well assorted Stock of the above, Manufactured by the best Manufacturers of Belfast.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Damask Table Cloths, pretty designs	8 by 10	15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	10 by 12	21 0	24 0
Fine Damask cut from the piece	9/4 per yd.	6 8	7 8
Do. do. do.	10/4 per yd.	7 8	8 8
Table Napkins, Fern, Vine, Fleur de Lis, &c.	5/8 per doz.	10 8	12 8
Very Fine do. do.	" "	12 8	14 0
Do. do. do.	3/4 size "	15 0	17 0
Do. Extra Fine	" "	18 0	20 0
Strong Twilled Sheets for Single Bed	per pair	9 8	11 0
Do. do. for Double Bed	"	11 8	13 0
Light Bed Quilts	each	12 8	14 0
Fine Huckaback Towels	per doz.	25 8	28 0
Large Soft White Turkish Towels	six for	16 8	18 0
Do. Rough Brown Towels	"	16 8	18 0
Bath Sheets, a great luxury	each	6 8	7 4
Cash's Patent Friction Towels	"	3 8	8 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	15 8
Overland Suits	27 0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40 0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ....35 to	65 0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0
White do.	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do	10 0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8 8
Warm do	15 8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12 8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15 0
Travelling Caps	4 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8 8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8

	Rs. a.
Travelling Hats	4 8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2 8
Blankets ....each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10 5
Resais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11 8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30 0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6 0
Courier Bags ....9-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ....2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4 0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Ashantee Hammock from	10 8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.	

	Rs. a.
English horse hair pillows	7 8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	60 0
Cork Mattrasses	22 8
Cotton do	15 0
Rug Straps ....1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0 12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8
Linen Collars ....doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1 8
Mitts	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 12
Sailors' Knot	2 12
Windsors for Bow or Ring ....2-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3 8
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14 0
Pocket Filters	3 8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Helmet Cases	7 12
Portable Ink Stand	1 8

	Rs. a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 2
Do. Strops ....3-8 to	4 0
Nail Scissors ....1-8 to	1 8
Briar Root Pipes	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	1 8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Florelline	1 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
Overland Chairs best Beach ....6-8 to	13 8
Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton	5 8
Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95 0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75 0
Portable Washstands	32 8
Travelling Canteens	31 0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60 0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30 6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35 0
Hat Guards	0 8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & OC.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX, AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
Maison Française.

LOCAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.
" W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
" C MAYBURY, Hornby Row.
" HUDSON and Co., Hummum Street.
" DENISON and Co. Do.
" DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE and Co., Meadow Street.
" COWASJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., Todd Street.
" NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE BARIA, Grant Road.
" BHICAJEE DADABHOY, Cumballa Hill.

MOFUSSIL AGENTS :—
Messrs. E GILLON and Co., Lahore and Ludiana.
" ELLIS and Co., Agra and Muttra.
" J. W. JACKSON, [Jackson's Hotel] Jubulpore.
" M LUNEDEI and Co., Mhow.
" BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE SON, Mooltan.
" KURSETJEE DOSABHOY, Deolalee.
" MANECKJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" CAWASJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Surat.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

See Tuesday's paper for List of Clarets, &c.

Duty and Town Dues paid.

* STILL HOCKS.		Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ERBACH	own...	23 0	..
RHENISH	" ...	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	" ...	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	" ...	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	" ...	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	" ...	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	" ...	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	" ...	28 0	—
JOHANNISBERGER	" ...	38 0	20 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	" ...	18 0	10 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" ...	38 0	..
STEINWEIN	" ...	23 0	..
* SPARKLING HOCKS.			
HOCHHEIMER	own...	28 8	16 12
RUDESHEIMER	" ...	33 8	18 12
RAUENTHALER	" ...	36 8	20 12
JOHANNISBERGER	" ...	39 8	21 12
* MARSALA.			
VIRGIN MARSALA, Ingham's	own...	18 0	..
SACRAMENTAL WINE, "Rota Tent"	...	23 8	...
ALE AND STOUT.			
BASS'S BEER, (own)		5 8	3 8
GUINNESS' 5-X STOUT by E. & J. Burke, &c.		5 12	3 12

Duty and Town Dues paid.

BRANDIES.	Per doz. quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommeded	28 0	...
OUR OWN one Star, in great demand	24 0	..
Do. do. Glass Barrels	28 0	..
Do. do. half Barrels	15 0	..
Do. two Stars, in great demand	26 0	..
Do. three Stars, in great demand	28 0	..
Do. very old	40 0	..
MARTELL'S one Star	28 0	..
Do. three Stars	32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S one Star	24 0	..
Do. two Stars	26 0	..
Do. three Stars	28 0	..
Do. V. O. S. recommended	35 0	..
ROUYER, GUILLET'S +	26 0	..
Do. Flasks	16 8	..
Do. half Flasks	9 0	..
Do. ††	29 0	..
Do. †††	32 0	..
TRICOCHE & Co.'s One Star	24 0	..
Do. Glass Barrels	26 0	..
Do. half Barrels	14 0	..
Do. two Stars	26 0	—
Do. three Stars	28 0	..
Do. Flasks	14 0	..
Do. half Flasks	8 0	..

DISCOUNT :—Orders *accompanied* by *cash* for Wines and Spirits marked with an asterisk (*) will carry a discount of 5 per cent. The other quotations are nett cash.

The above Wines, &c., can also be obtained at "Temple Bar," Rampart Row.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY

SALE of immoveable Property at Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 7th October 1878, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by Order of the Official Assignee High Court, and In Re Pathan Mahomed Khan Guffoor Khan and his wife Noorbee, insolvents, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed No. 7, situate at Tank Street, or Soortee Mohola without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Tank Street, on the north by the property of Undhiaroo Muncherjee Jeevunjee Punthakee, and on the south by the property of Mulvee Cadur.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee High Court or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 27th, 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture Glass, Crockery, and Plated Ware, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by J. C. Doring & Co., &c., at No. 11, Belasis Road, Byculla, (near Messrs Ludah Ebrahim & Co.)

On TUESDAY, the 1st October at 1 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the household furniture of Ally Abdoola, Esq. (going upcountry) the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, book stands, chairs, writing tables, circular, pier, side, card, and other tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation, and sofa couches, easy, rocking long arms and drawing room chairs, 3, 2, and single light hanging and table argand lamps, a six light chandelier, kerosine lamps, carpets, treasury chests, Parian figures, American clocks, reclining and verandah couches, engravings such as Queen's coronation, marriage, and Royal family, fox huntings, &c., large jackwood 4 posts bedstead, camp cots, iron painted cots, and cradles, wardrobes, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilette, and cheval glasses, dispense cup-boards, tent, screens, large iron water tanks, and tubs, and sundry miscellaneous articles, cane and coir mats, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay 27th September 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOONSHEE YAKOOB STREET NEAR, THE BHENDY BAZAAR.

On TUESDAY, the 8th October at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account at the risk of the mortgagors Luckmidass Nuthoobhoy, (an Insolvent) and his wife Gomtibai in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of January 1877.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Moonshee Yacoob street, near Bhendy Bazaar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,326, and 3,095, and was formerly assessed under No. 113 and now under No. 117 admeasuring 211 and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage and house of Hoosein Ally Jamadar, on the west by the passage and the Moosafurkhana of Memon Hajee Esmal Hubib, on the north by the said Moonshee Yacoob street, and on the south by a passage and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Luckmidass Nuthoobhoy and his wife, Gomtibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms ;—

3 cases colored lappets.
10 bales Grey shirtings.

An invoice of plated ware just landed ex s.s. Byculla, consisting of 8, 9, 10, and 11 inches candlesticks, piano and chamber candlesticks, and 8, 9, 10, and 11 inches glass shades.

1 case scale beams and japanned padlocks ex s.s. Byculla consisting of 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 inches painted counter-scale beams 1½, 2, 2½ 2¾ 2¾ and 3 inches japanned padlocks and boxwood rules.

An invoice of color boxes, slate and lead pencils, &c., 50 cases reams of native books or choopra paper, and about 50 reams of toned and white printing paper.

By order of the mortgagee, Nagindas Bhagoobhoy Dalal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luckmidas Nuthoobhoy, an insolvent, 21 sets China made gold buttons weighing in all 53 tolas.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons, several varieties of very fine-named standard roses, arancaria, aralia, acalypha, caladiams, congeinvillias, draccenas, poivres, alcasias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c., &c., the property of J. A. Cassels, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plant will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 6 cases of perfumery by Price & Co., consisting of golden and Macassar oil, glycerine, brilliantine, bloom of roses, honey, glycerine, almond, and other kinds of soaps, phillimore, Bear's grease, violet powder, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, 1 rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, brougham, plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, piano, brougham, plants, &c., the property of T. W. WOOD, Esq., the same comprises handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as a handsome solid blackwood dining table in 5 pieces for 25 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, mallet pattern dining room chairs, elegantly carved circular and pier tables, drawing room chairs, half-backed couches, single screen, and a full toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a pedal sowing machine, by Plum Worcester, easy folding and low chairs, four light hanging chandelier, wall shades, rich Brussel's carpets, centre ottoman, writing and side tables, teapoys, first rate scenic lithographs, blackwood and brass four posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses with marble tops, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, double real China washing table furniture, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, safe.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built brougham.
1 Gujarat milch buffalo with 3 months old calf.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 A.M., on the same day.

SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., precisely Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the executrix of the estate of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, the undermentioned carriages—

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton by Henderson.
2 ditto ditto brougham ditto.
1 set English made single harness.
A case containing four spare circular fronted glasses for brougham, quite new.
One new pole chain.

The above carriages can be seen at his late residence, opposite to the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

On account of the concerned :—
1 English built glass fronted miniature brougham, by Windover.
1 E. B. Mail-phaeton by E. " Kesterton."
1 English-built buggy by " Bennett."
1 Bay Arab horse.
1 Chesnut Arab horse.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising araucaria, palms, ferns, begonias foliage and flowering, stephanotes, ploveres, bougainvilles, crotons, antigonous, standard roses, eucharis, lillies, anthuriums, alocasias, veitchi, domestalica, honey-suckles, acalypha, marginata, cipus, pepromias, marantas, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

NOTICES.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE undersigned are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. WHITE BROTHERS' well-known make, and are prepared to supply the Cement on very favourable terms.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE Rs. 3.

Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c

J. PEARSE,

BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works,	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works,	Cotton & Jute Mills
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application. Sole Manufacturers in Bengal Oude, and the North West Provinces of Bull's Patent Dredgers.

BURN & Co

Howrah, Bengal.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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